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Egypt Jails 54 Islamists For Peaceful Agitation

Some Were Candidates In Parliamentary Vote Planned for Next Week

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Less than a week before parliamentary elections intended to show Egypt's commitment to democracy, a military court Thursday sentenced 54 Islamic fundamentalists to jail terms of three or more years for their involvement in non-violent political activities.

The sentences were the latest and most compelling example of a government crackdown on nonviolent political opponents. In particular, members of the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's main opposition group, which has long operated in the open despite its official status as illegal.

Government officials accuse the Brotherhood — whose membership is dominated by such professionals as doctors, lawyers and university professors — of indirectly supporting Islamic militants who have waged a violent, four-year campaign to topple the secular regime of President Hosni Mubarak.

Human-rights groups, however, say the Mubarak regime is using Islamic militancy as a pretext to curb all forms of dissent, citing, among other things, prosecutions of journalists under a new press law that imposes harsh jail terms for libeling public figures. A number of the activists sentenced Thursday had announced their intention to run in next week's parliamentary elections.

"We're seeing a deterioration in the human-rights situation in Egypt on a number of levels," said Virginia Sherry, who attended the proceedings at a bleak army camp in the desert northeast of Cairo on behalf of Human Rights Watch, based in New York.

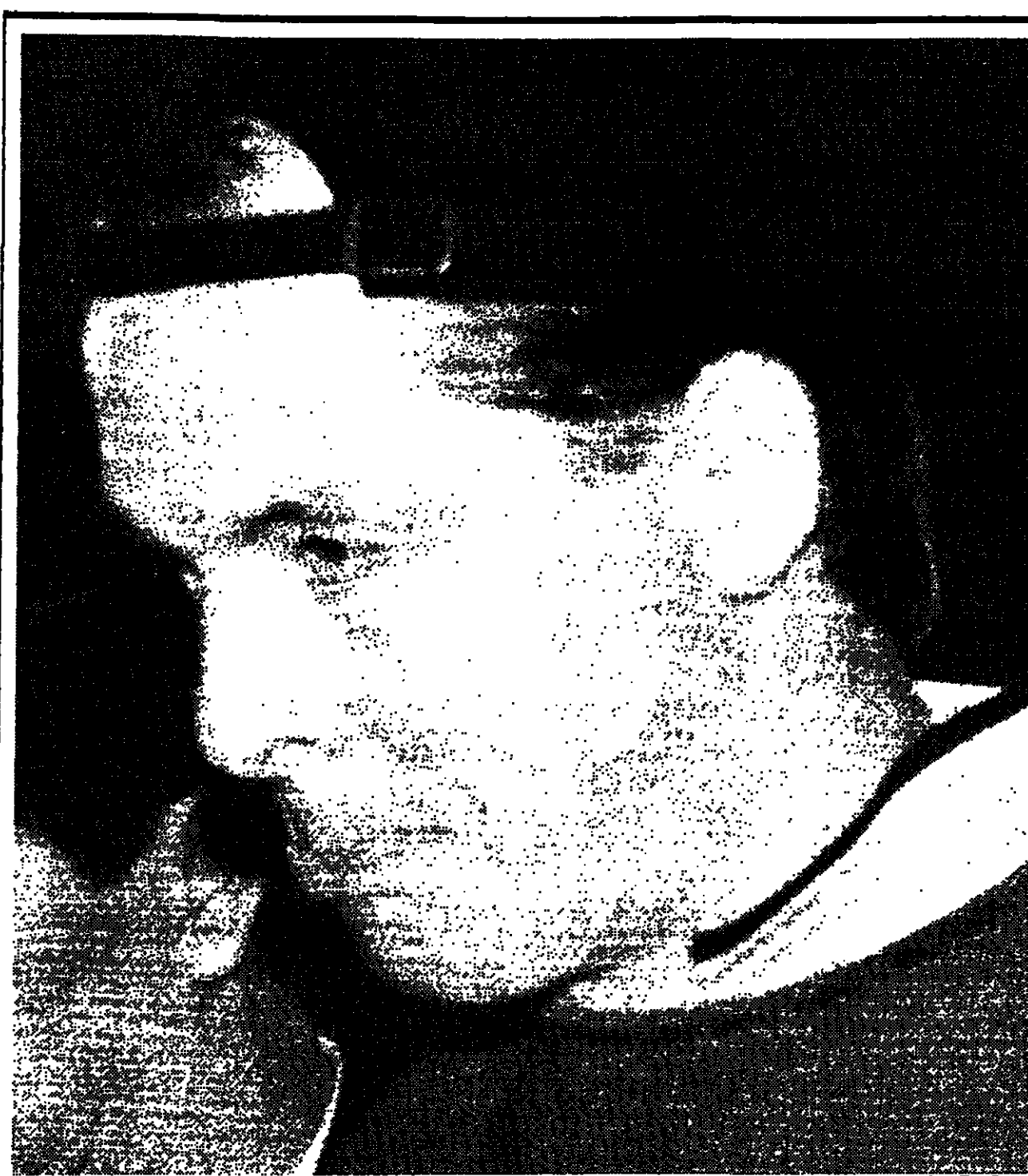
"It's not just related to political violence. It appears to be an assault on political opposition across a broad spectrum."

The increasingly repressive atmosphere poses a ticklish problem for the United States, which values Egypt as a diplomatic and military ally and bulwark against Islamic radicalism in the region. Despite mounting evidence of human-rights abuses, U.S. officials have refrained from public criticism of the Mubarak regime, saying they prefer to address the problem privately.

One of the most visible — and controversial — examples of the government's approach to internal security has been its use of military courts characterized by expedited trial proceedings and uniformed judges and prosecutors who report to the Ministry of Defense.

Over the last year, however, government security forces largely have contained the militants to several rural provinces in the central Nile Valley. Emboldened by its apparent success, the government has begun to shift its attention to the Muslim Brotherhood, which despite its official dis-

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BACK IN SINGAPORE — Nicholas Leeson, the British futures trader whose losses caused the collapse of Barings PLC, was returned to Singapore from Germany to face charges that could carry a long jail sentence. Page 13.

Gingrich Image Gets in Party's Way

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite a year of legislative successes, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, enters the final stage of budget negotiations with a public image so battered that the Democrats see it as one of his party's prime vulnerabilities. Congressional Republicans, including some of his staunchest loyalists, are increasingly concerned.

Mr. Gingrich dismisses his poll ratings, which dropped significantly during this month's budget maneuvering, as transitory, the short-term price of pushing for long-term change against the fierce opposition of a party that he asserts is bound to distort his program.

"When people learn the facts over the next five or six months, we'll be fine," he told the Republican governors this week at a meeting in Nashua, New Hampshire.

But Democratic congressional strategists want the public to see Mr. Gingrich and his party's economic platform as a single, unattractive package: intellectually challenging, perhaps, but

chilly and arrogant, and simply too extreme. And some Republicans in Congress, clearly frustrated at their difficulty in getting their message across to the American people, are increasingly worried that this image of the speaker is getting in the way.

They bitterly complain that the Democrats have mounted a concerted, systematic campaign to "demonize" Mr. Gingrich and thereby discredit his agenda. But some of them also acknowledge that Mr. Gingrich himself occasionally gives ammunition to his enemies.

The furor he prompted Tuesday when he linked a bizarre Illinois murder case to "the moral decay of the world left is defending" and his lengthy complaints last week over his treatment aboard the presidential plane, Air Force One, going to and from Yitzhak Rabin's funeral were two such instances.

"He has truly been demonized," said Representative Christopher Shays, Republican of Connecticut. "Some of us want to put our arms around him and say, 'How do you hold up?' But at

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Belgrade Says Serbs From Bosnia Give In And Accept Accord

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The leadership of the Bosnian Serbs met Thursday with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and agreed to carry out the peace plan for Bosnia that Mr. Milosevic helped negotiate in Ohio, state-run media reported Thursday night.

The agreement, if true, removes a major hurdle blocking the deployment of as many as 60,000 NATO troops to Bosnia to enforce the peace deal designed to end Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II. But there was no immediate word from Bosnian Serb media sources to confirm the report.

According to the Belgrade-based Tanjug news agency, Radovan Karadzic and other hard-liners in the nationalist Bosnian Serb leadership met with Mr. Milosevic in Belgrade on Thursday and succumbed to his pressure to carry out the Bosnian peace plan. Significantly, the commander of the Bosnian Serb army, Ratko Mladic, was not at the talks.

"Despite some painful solutions for Republika Srpska, Republika Srpska will fully implement the accord," Tanjug said, using the name of the Serbian component of the Bosnian republic envisaged by the agreement initiated in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Serbian sources said the meeting lasted almost 12 hours and was at times explosive.

Following the announcement of the peace accord, senior Bosnian Serb officials lambasted the plan because, among other things, it gave almost all of Sarajevo to the Bosnian Muslims.

Momcilo Krajisnik, the president of the self-proclaimed Parliament of the Bosnian Serb republic, called the deal an "especially bad mistake," adding that "no one has the right to give away territories that we defended with blood." Mr. Krajisnik had been a member of the Serbian negotiating team led by Mr. Milosevic.

The announcement amounts to another victory by Mr. Milosevic against the nationalist forces he unleashed in Bosnia in 1992 when he encouraged them in their land grab that at one time saw them occupying as much as 70 percent of that country.

For the past two and a half years, however, Mr. Milosevic has moved slowly and steadily to stop them and sue for peace, although twice in the recent past the Bosnian Serbs have rejected internationally brokered peace deals that Mr. Milosevic has either backed or signed.

But, now that Mr. Milosevic apparently has won the agreement of the Bosnian Serb leadership to realize the plan, another question remains: What will he do with the two men who embody the ruthless and bloody struggle of the Bosnian Serbs for an ethnically pure state free of Bosnia's Muslims and Croats? Both Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic have been indicted by the International War Crimes Tribunal at the

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NATO Force Gets Broad Authority to Keep Peace

By R. Jeffrey Smith
and Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. and other troops implementing the Bosnian peace accord are charged not just with separating the warring parties, but also with controlling or overseeing many aspects of civilian and military life in the divided country, according to the text of the agreement and U.S. officials.

The broad authority granted to the NATO-led peacekeepers will help them maintain control and thus minimize their own risks and casualties, U.S. officials said. But it also means the forces could become involved in significant ways in governing Bosnia, exposing them to potential local frictions.

In contrast to the relatively limited scope of U.S. involvement previously described by the Clinton administration, the accord reached Tuesday gives the peacekeepers such tasks as en-

President Clinton to seek support for Bosnia force. Page 3.

suring the free movement and resettlement of refugees, aiding humanitarian workers, resolving boundary disputes, creating "secure conditions" for free elections, and responding to violence against civilians.

In what the Clinton administration viewed as a key achievement, the peace force also received the right to "complete and unimpeded freedom of movement by ground, air and water." The U.S. commander of the so-called Implementation Force obtained additional power to regulate all communications and all military and civilian use of airspace, ports and certain strategic corridors.

The peacekeepers will enforce requirements that the warring parties withdraw from 21 two-mile-wide zones of separation within 30 days of a formal signing ceremony and leave agreed land to be swapped within 45 days. They also must remove or dismantle mines and other weapons from these areas and

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Violence in Mice Tied to Lack of Chemical Without Nitric Oxide, Males Turn Highly Aggressive

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers have found that the absence of a specific signaling chemical in the brain can transform normal mice into violent and sexually aggressive miscreants.

The substance, nitric oxide, is a simple compound whose role in living organisms was unknown a decade ago. Male mice whose brains lack it attack one another ferociously, often fighting to the death. When placed among females, the nitric oxide-deficient animals repeatedly attempt to mate, even when rejected.

Uncontrolled rage "is the sort of aggression apparently being mediated by nitric oxide," said Randy J. Nelson, a psychologist at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, who performed some of the experiments.

Nitric oxide (NO) is produced by the action of an enzyme called nitric oxide synthase (NOS). The aberrant mice lacked a gene that encodes instructions for making NOS in nerve cells.

Human beings possess a nearly identical

gene, although its behavioral effects have not been studied. Whether any violent or criminal behavior in people stems in part from nitric oxide deficiency is unknown.

The findings, reported in Thursday's issue of the journal *Nature*, are unusual in many respects.

Most genetic mutations alter the function of many organs, causing a confusing mixture of defects. It is unusual to find a mutation that affects only behavior, and especially rare when the behavior is as distinctive as aggression.

In this case, the aberrations were both dramatic and confined to males, suggesting that NO action in the brain is intimately bound up with sexual differences.

NO is a two-atom molecule, so small and light that at body temperature it is a gas. Its active life is measured in thousandths of a second. In contrast, other neurotransmitters, such as dopamine and serotonin, contain dozens of atoms, exist as dissolved solids in the body, and survive in tissue for minutes to hours.

Until recently, nitric oxide was mainly thought of as an environmental pollutant that comes out of automobile tailpipes and

causes smog. (It should not be confused with nitrous oxide, a mild anesthetic known as "laughing gas.")

Eight years ago, researchers discovered measurable amounts of NO in the walls of blood vessels. Experiments proved NO is made by cells lining arteries and veins, where it plays a major role in regulating blood pressure.

Since then, NO has been found in nearly every organ system in an astonishing variety of roles. It helps regulate the clotting of blood; it is an antimicrobial weapon by the immune system; it promotes rhythmic intestinal contractions during digestion; it redirects blood flow to make the penis erect. Consequently, it was no surprise that NO works in the brain, too.

In the mice experiments, many mice were often found dead. After observing them, however, it was obvious that the cause of death was repeated attacks by fellow mice.

When placed among females, NO-deficient males exhibited abnormal sexual aggression, constantly mounting the females even when the latter were not in heat and ignoring gestures of rejection.

The robbery, which took place in September on a

AGENDA

Attack on Diana Angers Major

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major on Thursday rebuked a minister for saying that Diana, Princess of Wales, had shown "the advance stages of paranoia" in a TV interview. Asked in Parliament whether the armed forces minister, Nicholas Soames, should be dismissed for speaking "out of turn," he replied, "I do not expect any more comments."

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A Bosnian Serb soldier with his belongings waiting for transportation Thursday near Pale, Bosnia, after leaders of his faction accepted a peace plan.

No Checks Please, We're Japanese (and Robbers Take Notice)

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Morimatsu Saito barely knew what hit him. The 63-year-old securities company employee was walking through Tokyo's financial district carrying a bag containing \$400,000 to his company. Just as he reached his building, a man wearing a helmet approached him, sprayed a debilitating gas in his face, and ran off with the money.

The robbery, which took place in September on a

busy street in broad daylight, was one of several recent episodes that have shocked normally safe Japan. But why would someone walk unguarded through the streets with \$400,000 anyway?

The answer is that Japan runs on cash. Personal checks have never caught on here. Credit cards have recently been spreading rapidly, but even their use is not that well ingrained.

Instead, people often pay bills amounting to thousands of dollars in cash. Postal service employees visit customers' homes on red bicycles to collect cash for

life insurance premiums or savings account deposits. And on the 10th and 20th of each month, traffic is said to be particularly heavy as businessmen visit suppliers and clients to pay bills or receive payment in cash.

In Mr. Saito's case, he was bringing the money from a nearby bank because his company, Kyoritsu Securities, needed it to pay customers, who like to receive their proceeds from stock sales in cash, even in amounts up to tens of thousands of dollars.

A result is that the Japanese often carry large amounts of cash. This habit has made Japanese tourists tempting

targets for pickpockets around the world. But in Japan, where robberies are rare, it has hardly been a problem.

Shigeru Nomura, an 80-year-old man who emerged from a securities company near where Mr. Saito was robbed, said he sometimes carried tens of thousands of dollars in a paper bag. "I get a little nervous," he allowed — but not nervous enough to have someone accompany him.

Recently, however, the number of robberies, while

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Kenya.....K.S.H. 150	U.S. M.L. (Eur.).....\$ 1.20
Kuwait.....600 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zim. \$20.00



From 'Absolute Crisis' to Triumph / At Last Moment, Bosnian Blinked

The Tortuous 'Extra Mile' for a Balkan Accord

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

DAYTON, Ohio — As he scrubbed himself down in the shower Tuesday morning, Richard C. Holbrooke began composing a speech to announce the failure of the Bosnia peace talks. Moments later, the chief American negotiator to the former Yugoslavia got a call from a reporter who asked how the negotiations were going. "We are in an absolute crisis," he snapped.

The mood in the morning American staff meeting in the two-story barracks that U.S. delegates had christened "Holbrooke Hall" was bleak. Overnight, the Bosnian foreign minister had phoned reporters to say that the negotiations had been broken off.

Someone spotted the president of Serbia striding jacketless over the snow-covered parking lot from the barracks housing the Serbian delegation. Mr. Holbrooke's wife, Katie, rushed out to bring him inside.

"I want to walk the extra mile for peace," Slobodan Milosevic announced to the startled Americans.

Unbeknownst to Mr. Holbrooke, Mr. Milosevic had struck a deal with his onetime mortal enemy, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia. The two leaders had agreed to initial the U.S.-sponsored peace agreement for Bosnia and submit to international arbitration a final territorial dispute. That left President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia as the sole holdout.

Just after 10 A.M., Mr. Izetbegovic accepted the Serbian-Croatian offer. "It is not a just peace, but my country needs peace," he told Mr. Holbrooke and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher with an air of resignation. Ninety minutes later, President Bill Clinton went into the White House Rose Garden to announce the end of the worst fighting in Europe since World War II.

It was a fitting climax to an extraordinary peace conference that veered repeatedly between success and failure. For three weeks, the men responsible for unleashing the fratricidal war in the former Yugoslavia had been locked up with negotiators from the United States, Europe and Russia. The way the conference ended was also a telling reflection of the different negotiating strategies of the principal actors in the talks.

"Milosevic kept going an extra mile for a deal," Mr. Holbrooke said.

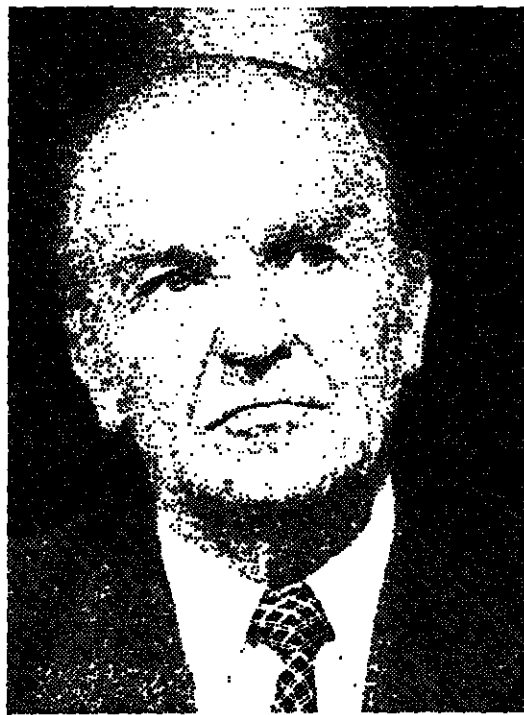
"Izetbegovic was unsure whether to grasp the opportunity for peace. His people had been imprisoned and embattled for so long, and he had a divided delegation. . . . Tudjman would play one man off against the other in order to secure maximum advantage for Croatia."

The media were kept at a distance from the talks, which took place behind high-security fences at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base outside Dayton. While there were plenty of leaks, many of the most dramatic moments were known only to the participants. This reconstruction of the climactic finish to the Dayton talks was assembled from interviews with Mr. Holbrooke, other American and European negotiators and Balkan delegates.

There were smoke-filled rooms galore. The hallway outside Mr. Holbrooke's suite was named the "Posavina Corridor," in honor of the single most troublesome issue at the talks, a sliver of land linking Serb-held territory in eastern and northern Bosnia.

Emotions had been kept in check during the first two weeks of the talks, but they burst into the open as soon as the rival Balkan warlords began haggling over territory. When Mr. Milosevic found out that American proposals would award the Bosnian-Croat federation 55 percent of Bosnian territory, instead of the 51 percent originally envisaged, he exploded.

"You tricked me," he told Mr. Holbrooke. "I thought we were negotiating in good faith."



President Izetbegovic of Bosnia, left, ended his resistance to the accord after President Milosevic of Serbia, right, and the Croatian leader agreed to sign. Below, Richard Holbrooke, the American envoy, beaming after the signing.



I am willing to be flexible for peace, but I cannot go home to Belgrade with anything less than 51-49."

Many of the most intense discussions took place in a room covered with maps of Bosnia and crisscrossed with sophisticated computer equipment. Nicknamed the "Nintendo Room," it included a computer that instantly recalculated the percentages of territory assigned to both sides under changing peace plans.

Although Mr. Milosevic ultimately drew the line at preserving the principle of a 51-49 split, he had been flexible on most territorial issues, including Sarajevo itself. The first big breakthrough on the map had taken place in the "Nintendo Room" on Friday evening, Nov. 17. With a top Pentagon general crouching by his side to manipulate the joystick, Mr. Milosevic zoomed in on the site of an American-proposed corridor to link the Muslim-held town of Gorazde with Sarajevo. After surveying the corridor from a variety of angles, he finally decided that he could accept the proposal.

Mr. Milosevic gave American negotiators the impression that he did not really care whether the Bosnian Serbs ended up in control of villages and towns over which so much blood had been spilled over the past three and a half years.

"These Bosnians are all the same, whether they are Serb or Muslim. They all have the same accent," he confided patronizingly to an American negotiator. He told another U.S. official that it would be a "waste of your time" to canvass the opinions of the senior Bosnian Serb official, Nikola Koljevic. The Bosnian Serb negotiating team constantly complained that Mr. Milosevic was keeping them in the dark.

American negotiators were intrigued by Mr. Milosevic, who has been widely blamed for unleashing the wave of nationalist fury that swept across the former Yugoslavia in 1991 with his calls for all Serbs to be permitted to live in a single state. Outwardly at least, the Serbian strongman is the most Westernized of the three Balkan leaders, with a sophisticated knowledge of American popular culture.

The standard American explanation for Mr. Milosevic's transformation from warmaker to peacemaker is that he was never a real nationalist, merely an opportunist. In 1991, at a time when he was under strong political pressure from domestic opponents, it was in his interest to whip up nationalist passions in Ser-



bia. Four years later, he sensed that nationalism had led Serbia up an economic blind alley and that an end to the war was the only way out.

Faced with Muslim intransigence, Mr. Milosevic gave up on one territorial demand after another. At first he resisted surrendering the Sarajevo suburbs of Grbovica and Ilidza to federation control. By Sunday night, however, he had agreed to the principle of a united Sarajevo under federation control.

"You earned it," he told the Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic. "You lived through the shelling."

In contrast to Mr. Milosevic, who repeatedly gave way on territorial issues, the Muslims stuck to a firm line. Their intransigence appeared to reflect a fundamental ambivalence over whether the peace deal the Americans offered was worth having at all. With the tide of the war turning in their favor for the first time in more than four years, they had little incentive to compromise.

To persuade the Muslims, the Americans had big flash cards constructed of all the benefits that would flow to Bosnia under a peace agreement. The benefits included an economic reconstruction package, provisions barring war criminals from running for office and the normalization of relations between Bosnia and Serbia.

Mr. Christopher, who had just returned to Dayton after a trip to Japan, took the flash cards to Mr. Izetbegovic on Saturday evening and set a midnight deadline for the success of

the talks. The deadline came and went without results.

The next day, Sunday, the Americans publicly announced a new deadline of 10 A.M. Monday morning for the talks to end in success or failure. Bosnian and Serbian leaders gathered in Mr. Holbrooke's suite to attempt to thrash out the remaining territorial differences, which centered on a Serbian demand for a broadening of the Posavina corridor. Mr. Izetbegovic refused to agree to any widening of the corridor. Faced with the Muslim refusal, negotiators began to look for other ways of compensating the Serbs and making sure that they ended up with the promised 49 percent of Bosnian territory. By 4 A.M. Monday, they thought they had found a solution. The Croats would be asked to give up mountainous land in western Bosnia that they had seized during the summer. Mr. Christopher opened a bottle of wine to celebrate the deal — which lasted for 37 minutes. When the normally soft-spoken Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, was invited to inspect the map, he grunted the table.

"This is impossible, impossible," he shouted. "There is zero point zero chance of my president accepting this."

American negotiators were stunned by the collapse of a peace agreement. Suddenly, everybody began reopening territorial issues that had seemed settled long before. It required a telephone call from President Clinton to President Tudjman to extract some last-minute territorial concessions and keep everybody at the negotiating table. By now, however, the Bosnians had upped their demands: They revived a demand to place the town of Brcko, at the mouth of the Posavina Corridor, under international supervision.

By Monday evening, Mr. Christopher and Mr. Holbrooke decided on a final deadline. With Mr. Clinton's agreement, Mr. Christopher wrote a letter to the delegates, announcing that the conference would wind up Tuesday morning, with or without an agreement.

In a final effort to save the talks, Mr. Holbrooke sent his aides to tell Mr. Milosevic about the latest Bosnian demand. He and Mr. Christopher went to bed that night, fearing that the talks were on the verge of failure. As they slept, Mr. Milosevic came up with the idea that he and Mr. Tudjman sign the peace agreement by themselves, in order to put the squeeze on Mr. Izetbegovic. He also decided to submit the Brcko issue to arbitration.

Sri Lanka Cuts Off Rebel Stronghold
Military Vows Lost Plane Won't Stop Troop Advance

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan Army cut off the rebel-held town of Jaffna on Thursday, according to a military spokesman.

He said government troops, tightening their control of the Tiger citadel of Jaffna, had sealed off the entire town, trapping 2,000 guerrillas of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam inside.

The military spokesman, Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe, said: "We have effectively cut off Jaffna town from the rest of the peninsula. Tigers are trapped in town. They have to jump into the sea, bite cyanide or surrender."

Earlier, defense officials said the army advance on the northern Jaffna citadel of the Tamil Tigers had been slowed, but not stopped, by the crash of a transport plane that was carrying troops.

Brigadier Munasinghe said that Wednesday's crash, in bad weather in the northern seas, was not likely to affect the advance of the troops significantly.

Sri Lankan defense officials said the air force would buy more planes to continue operations against the Tiger rebels. All 63 passengers, mostly troops, were killed when the Russian-built AN-32 crashed Wednesday, 12 kilometers from the Palali air base.

The chief of staff of the Sri Lanka Air Force, Air Deputy Marshal Anselm Peries, said the AN-32 had crashed because of pilot error or because of the weather. The crash was "least likely" to have been caused by terrorist activity, he added.

The air force has now lost six planes in seven months, two of them in the past week.

Meanwhile, President Chan-

drika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga on Thursday called for talks to end the fighting. "We must negotiate a lasting political solution and then, and only then, can there be peace for our people," she said in an address to the nation broadcast over state radio. "The end of the war does not mean peace."

She did not name or directly invite the Tamil Tigers for negotiations but she said she wanted peace with honor and dignity for all. (Reuters, AFP)

Magistrate Orders The Arrest of Berlusconi Aide

MILAN — A Milan magistrate ordered the arrest of a top manager at Silvio Berlusconi's Fininvest company on Thursday on suspicion of channeling bribes to Italy's disgraced former prime minister, Bettino Craxi.

Mr. Berlusconi, who spent a stormy seven months as prime minister in 1994, hit back by saying the judiciary was waging a politically motivated campaign to discredit him.

Sources said Giorgio Vanoni, finance director of Fininvest's foreign subsidiaries, was being sought for questioning.

Judge Maurizio Grigo also issued arrest warrants for Mr. Craxi, who lives as a fugitive in Tunisia and has been sentenced to jail terms in at least three other anti-graft trials, and two close associates.

One of the two, Giorgio Tradi, was arrested Thursday, and a warrant was also out for the arrest of Mr. Craxi's former assistant, Mauro Giallombardo.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Transport Begins Slowdown

PARIS (Reuters) — French transport services began a strike Thursday night as part of a widespread protests over government austerity plans.

Air France canceled 82 medium-range flights Thursday because of an air traffic controllers strike from 5:30 P.M. to 7 A.M. More than 80 percent of its European flights are expected to be canceled Friday. Air Inter canceled 51 of 91 flights Thursday evening and 386 of 476 flights Friday.

Commuter trains around Paris and regional trains outside the Paris region were to be halted. In Paris on Friday, only one in five Metro trains were expected to run, one in five RER regional express trains and one in three buses.

All night trains were canceled Thursday night and Friday night. Most high-speed trains were canceled for Friday, except the Eurostar Paris-London line, which will run 10 of 12 scheduled services. Rail services will run at 50 percent of normal as of early Saturday, but several unions have called for the strike to continue beyond Friday.

Iberia Pilots Start 2-Day Strike

MADRID (AFP) — Pilots of the Spanish national carrier Iberia began the latest in a series of two-day strikes Thursday, and the company said 259 of the 438 flights scheduled for the day were being canceled.

Iberia said the stoppage would mainly affect domestic and inter-European flights. Talks between management and the pilots, who are protesting a restructuring plan that involves job and salary cuts, broke down Tuesday.

New talks are planned but if no agreement is reached, the pilots expect a new 48-hour stoppage Tuesday and Wednesday.

For the Record

A group led by Swedish construction group Skanska has won a contract to build a massive bridge between Malmo, Sweden, and Copenhagen. The project involves construction of a bridge above the sea, approach bridges, a tunnel and other works extending for 16 kilometers. (AFP)

Trains between Brussels and Britain, France and the Netherlands will not run Friday because of a strike by rail workers in and around Brussels, the Belgian state railroad said. The strike will be the third regional day of action called by unions to protest government plans to cut 10,000 jobs by 2005. (AFP)

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Pakistan Arrests 12 in Embassy Bombing
Delay in Delivering Egyptian Warning Is Investigated

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Pakistani authorities have arrested 12 suspects in connection with a car-bombing at the Egyptian Embassy that killed 17 people and wounded 60, Interior Minister Nasserullah Khan Babar said Thursday.

The suspects — six Egyptians, two Jordanians and four Afghans — were arrested in Karachi, Peshawar and Islamabad, he said.

The authorities were also looking for four Afghan employees of the Egyptian Embassy who have been missing since the suicide car-bomb blast Sunday.

Mr. Babar said he had also ordered an inquiry into why there had been a delay in the delivery of a letter from the Egyptian ambassador warning of possible terrorist attacks against Egyptian targets. The

note, following the murder of an Egyptian diplomat abroad, was received 48 hours before the car-bombing.

Mr. Babar said the ambassador, Mohammed Noman Galal, wrote to Islamabad's chief law enforcement official last week saying that Egypt was afraid Islamist forces would attack the embassy or hijack an Egyptian airliner.

But the letter, marked "most urgent," was misplaced in Pakistan's bureaucracy and was not delivered to the official until after the explosion, he said.

He identified the detained Egyptians as Mohammed Hilmi Mustafa, Mohammed, Mohammed Badawi Abdul Maqsood, Syed Ibrahim Ali, Yasser

Shaloot. The Jordanians were Humza Azzam and Huthaifa Azam. Mr. Babar only identified two of the four Afghan suspects, Noorullah Hayat and Ghulam Jaji. (AFP, AP)

FBI Begins Inquiry
FBI agents have been sent to Pakistan to search for possible links between the bombing at the Egyptian Embassy and a terrorist blast that killed five Americans Nov. 13 in Saudi Arabia, law enforcement officials said Wednesday. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The U.S. authorities are exploring whether the attacks were carried out by the same or allied Islamic militant groups.

Cuban Leader, in a First Since '61, to Visit China

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — President Fidel Castro of Cuba will visit China for the first time next week, a government spokesman said Thursday.

The Cuban leader will arrive Wednesday and stay until Dec. 8 at the invitation of President Jiang Zemin, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said at a press conference.

It will be the first visit to China by a Cuban head of state since 1961, when President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado went, official Cuban sources said. At the time, Mr. Castro was prime minister.

Cuba was the first Latin American country to recognize the Communists as the legitimate government of China in 1960. But relations became frosty for nearly three decades because of the Chinese-Soviet schism. Havana had sided with the Soviet camp, which was accused of revisionism by Mao Zedong.

Contacts were renewed after Beijing and Moscow reconciled in 1989, when Mikhail S. Gorbachev, then the Soviet president, visited China.

Chinese-Cuban relations were restored in November 1993.

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Troops to Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton will make a televised address on Monday night in an effort to build public and congressional support for his plan to send 20,000 American troops to help NATO police the Bosnia peace agreement, the White House announced.

As a result, Mr. Clinton will delay until Tuesday his planned departure to England, Northern Ireland, Ireland and Spain, and will add a stop on Dec. 2 to visit U.S. troops stationed in Germany who would be among the first sent to Bosnia.

While the administration has said it will take steps to reduce the risk to American troops sent to Bosnia, Mr. Clinton's spokesman, Michael D. McCurry, said the president would make it clear that it is expected that some soldiers may die, but that peace in the Balkans is a cause worth dying for when the possible alternative is a broader war in Europe.

"I think it is incumbent upon the commander in chief to make that case clearly, because everyone is well aware of the test — it's often called the 'mother test': What do you say to the mother of a young man who's lost his life in pursuit of this peace agreement?" Mr. McCurry said. "But that is a risk that this president believes is well worth taking because of the enormous consequences at stake here."

As it began its campaign to gain acceptance of the plan in a mostly hostile Congress, the White House framed the debate like this: Without U.S. military involvement, the peace accord simply would not work, the fighting would erupt again and Europe would face a wider, more deadly war.

"I think it becomes a lot clearer for the American people what's at stake here," Mr. McCurry said. "It's literally peace vs. war. You either want the United States to participate in helping keep the peace the parties have agreed to, or you want the war to continue."

General Dennis Reimer, chief of staff of the army, which would do the lion's share of the work in Bosnia, said U.S. troops were well trained but still vulnerable.

"If we make a commitment to this, we've got to expect some type of casualties," General Reimer said. "We've got to be able to withstand those casualties." He made no estimate of how many might get killed.

If, as expected, Mr. Clinton approves U.S. military participation in the NATO force in the next few days, NATO's political arm, the North Atlantic Council, could give its blessing as early as next Wednesday.

That could trigger deployment within days of an "enabling force" of about 1,500 U.S. and other troops to Bosnia to clear the way for the arrival of the main NATO force of about 60,000 troops. (NYT, AP)

POLITICAL NOTES



BIG BIRD SPARED — President Bill Clinton accepting a turkey from the National Turkey Foundation. It was granted amnesty and donated to a children's petting zoo.

Pugnacious Republicans

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders sent a blunt demand to President Bill Clinton that he present, by early next week, a precise plan for living up to his agreement that he would seek to balance the budget within seven years.

White House officials irritably dismissed the ultimatum, saying it was clear that Republicans had reverted to the combativeness and brinkmanship that led to the temporary shutdown of the government. Although Mr. Clinton has yet to show how he would eliminate deficits in seven years, his aides countered that Republicans have yet to show how they will protect Medicare and Medicaid — which they committed to do as part of the agreement that got the government running again.

If anything, the new bluster offered a vivid demonstration of just how little distance has actually been closed between the two sides, despite the brief flutter of cooperation that led to the passage of a spending measure that will keep the government running until Dec. 15. Each side is fastening to the part of the accord that it likes.

About all they could agree on was that talks were likely to start Tuesday.

In their letter to Bill Clinton, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House speaker, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, noted that Mr. Clinton had pledged to veto the Republicans' recently passed seven-year budget, but said the president had not yet spelled out what he would do in its place.

"Since you have not presented a balanced budget plan to Congress, we will need your specific legislative proposals on how you would accomplish balance in seven years differently from the bill you intend to veto," they wrote. "We cannot begin to resolve our differences until we first know what they are."

To assure that negotiations proceed promptly, "it is necessary to have a response to our legislation early next week," they added.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said it was clear the Republicans were "back to square one in the rhetoric and negotiating tactics." (WP)

Backlash on Gingrich

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich's re-

marks blaming the "welfare state" for the murders of an Illinois woman and her two children drew criticism from relatives of the victims and from Democrats.

Speaking to Republican governors in New Hampshire, Mr. Gingrich had said: "Let's talk about what the welfare state has created. Let's talk about the moral decay of the world the left is defending."

With a newspaper account in his hand, he told of the killing last week of Debra Evans, whose assailants slashed open her abdomen and removed her unborn child, and also killed her 10-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son. Two men and a woman have been charged with murdering Ms. Evans because they wanted a baby.

"What's gone wrong is a welfare system which subsidizes people for doing nothing," Mr. Gingrich said. "A criminal system which tolerated drug dealers, an educational system which allows kids to not learn and which rewards tenured teachers who can't teach while destroying poor children who are trapped in a process with no hope."

In the Chicago suburb of Roseville, relatives of Ms. Evans who had gathered for her funeral denounced Mr. Gingrich.

"It's terrible to use this for politics," said Sam Evans, the father of the murdered woman. "It's an outrage."

Her mother, Jacalyn Arnold, said: "The people who did this were sick. Debra was on welfare, but she was one of the most caring people in the world. Even though she was on welfare she opened her house to people. She gave other people food when she didn't have much."

Several Democrats seized on the speaker's comments to paint the Georgia Republican as intemperate. Michael McCurry, the White House press secretary, said, "He was just carrying on the way he often does." (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore in an open letter to federal workers who were furloughed during partial government shutdown last week: "We can't promise you that your jobs and your lives won't be interrupted again. Too much is at stake. If you are held hostage again, we know you would not want us to forfeit the nation's future as ransom." (WP)

Cost of Shutdown: \$700 Million Plus
And the White Houses Braces for Another ShowdownBy David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the administration considered its strategy for next week's budget negotiations with Congress, the White House disclosed that the government shutdown last week cost taxpayers \$700 million to \$800 million. And it said it could not promise federal workers that another shutdown would not happen again in a few weeks.

Roughly half of the estimated costs, White House officials said Wednesday, are the salaries of the 800,000 workers furloughed for four work days. As in the past, they will be paid for the time they were sent home. The other half consists of lost revenues, some of which may be recouped.

At the same time, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin disclosed that the ad-

ministration was developing plans to keep paying the nation's bills into early next year in the event that Congress refuses to raise the nation's borrowing limit as part of the negotiations over a balanced budget.

At a breakfast with reporters, Mr. Rubin also hinted at President Bill Clinton's strategy in those negotiations, saying the administration would seek to bridge the huge gulf between congressional and White House economic assumptions and to pare down the Republicans' proposed tax cut.

Other administration officials say they have no indication that the first- and second-term Republicans in Congress, who have clung to the Congressional Budget Office's economic assumptions as an article of faith, are willing to find a middle ground between those numbers and the figures used by the administration.

The congressional estimates about how

the economy will perform are less optimistic than those of the Office of Management and Budget, which the White House prefers, and would require far deeper cuts to reach a balanced budget in seven years. But Mr. Rubin acknowledged Wednesday that any estimates that reach seven years into the future are by their nature a bit fanciful.

Asked if there was any way to balance the budget in that time period — one of the goals specified in the agreement reached last weekend — without abandoning the Congressional Budget Office figures, a senior administration official thought for a second and then said simply, "No."

Not does it appear likely that Congress is about to act soon on raising the debt limit, in part because Republicans believe the prospect of default gives them additional leverage in budget negotiations.

Geneticists Closing In on 'Adam'

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In new genetic studies of modern human origins, scientists think they have found strong evidence that there was an ancestral "Adam" about 188,000 years ago to go with the previously discovered "Eve."

The scientists used certain male-specific segments of the Y chromosome, the chromosome passed from father to son, to trace the common ancestor of every man now on Earth to that period. They are reporting the findings on Thursday in the journal Nature, which also includes a separate study placing Adam in a more recent time.

Earlier analysis of the DNA of the mitochondria, the tiny structures within each cell that generate its energy and that are transmitted only by the mother, indicated that all humans have as a common ancestor one woman who lived in Africa about 200,000 years ago, who has been named Eve. All human mitochondrial DNA now extant, it seemed, derived from a single ancestral mitochondrial molecule from that place and time.

A corresponding Adam has been harder to track down. A

report earlier this year by scientists at Yale University and other institutions, that also analyzed part of the Y chromosome, concluded that modern Homo sapiens could have descended from a small group of male ancestors who lived about 270,000 years ago, since revised to an estimate of 160,000 to 180,000 years.

They explored a different site in the Y chromosome and concluded that more research must be conducted on other segments of the human genome to establish a fairly recent origin of modern humans.

Scientists at the University of Arizona in Tucson and Cambridge University in England now report the new and possibly more definitive evidence for the date of the Y chromosome Adam.

In one report, Michael F. Hammer, a scientist at Arizona, estimated the time back to a common ancestral human Y

chromosome to be 188,000 years, reasonably close to the time for the common mitochondrial ancestor.

Many males were around at the time, but only one left a Y chromosome legacy that persists today. Likewise, many females were living at the time of the woman whose mitochondrial DNA was ancestral to all people today. The two could have lived at slightly different times.

They were probably two random individuals in the small population of early humans, some of whose genes happen to have persisted in the lottery of procreation while those of their contemporaries failed to survive. The continent where this ancestor lived has not been determined, Mr. Hammer said, although some further research not yet published pointed to an African origin.

In the other Nature report, L. Simon Whitfield, a graduate student in genetics at Cambridge, described research showing a more recent time for the common Y chromosome ancestor — 37,000 to 49,000 years ago.

Mr. Whitfield conducted his work in the laboratory of Dr. Peter N. Goodfellow, a Cambridge professor of genetics. The Cambridge sample was also too

Away From
Politics

• A problem with an Atlas rocket delayed the launching of a U.S.-European mission to study the sun. A faulty fuel regulator stopped the countdown two hours before liftoff. There will be a delay of at least two days, NASA said.

• Denouncing the AIDS policies of the administration of Governor George Pataki, the director of the New York state AIDS institute, Dr. Nilsa Gutierrez, said she was resigning to protest anticipated budget cuts that would "dismantle HIV care in New York state." She said she had been told to find ways to cut the institute's \$180-million budget by up to 20 percent next year. (NYT)

• The nation's largest for-profit manager of public schools suffered a serious blow when Baltimore officials said they were canceling their contract with the company, Education Alternatives Inc., to manage 12 city schools. (NYT)

Canada Passes Tough Anti-Gun Bill

Reuters

OTTAWA — The Canadian Senate gave final approval to gun-control legislation that is among the toughest in North America.

The Senate, the unelected upper chamber of the Parliament, rejected amendments that would have softened the legislation passed in June by the elected House of Commons.

The vote Wednesday was the last legal hurdle for the bill. "It's an illustration of our strong will to chart our own course as a country," Justice Minister Alan Rock said, "one which is different from that chosen by our American neighbors."

The bill will require all firearms to be licensed and entered into a national gun registry, and will make it a crime to refuse to do so.

The measure seeks to curb

gun smuggling from the United States and will tighten penalties for the use of guns in crime.

It was one of the most important pieces of legislation backed by the two-year-old Liberal government of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

"I'm very pleased," he said. "It's a piece of legislation that was needed and was desired by the people of Canada."

Mr. Chrétien had disciplined rural members of his party who had chosen to listen to their constituents — especially farmers and hunters — and vote against the party line, but he was easily able to win in the House of Commons.

The populist Reform Party had fought hard against the bill in the Commons and pledged to make it an issue in the next federal election, which must be held by 1998 before the 2003 deadline for everybody to reg-

ister their arms. "We will make it an issue in the next elections," said the Reform Party's spokesman on the gun-control issue, Jack Ramsay, who is a former policeman.

Canada already requires handguns to be registered but will now require rifles and shotguns — a number Mr. Ramsay estimated at between 7 million and 21 million — also to be registered.

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EUROPE

Showdown on Social Policy

Millions to Join Walkout in France

The Associated Press

PARIS — Millions of French workers were set to strike Friday in the biggest challenge to date to the conservative government's social policies.

The strike, billed as the biggest since 1986, was expected to involve most of France's 5 million public-service employees and thousands of others who have decided to join the protests.

Strike organizers aimed to shut down train, subway and bus services, as well as post offices, banks, government offices and most schools. Hospitals will handle only emergency services.

The walkout, called by the powerful public service unions upset over the government's plan to reform the social security system, will be the second such labor action in as many months. A third strike is planned for Tuesday.

A poll released Thursday indicated that a majority of the French public supported the strikers. But 56 percent of those polled agreed with a part of the reform plan that would extend the number of years public employees must pay into the system before retirement to bring it into line with the private sector.

In the survey, conducted by the CSA polling institute and

published by the Paris daily *Le Parisien*, 65 percent of those questioned declared they would either take part in or support a general strike to protest the reforms.

Only 19 percent said they were hostile to a strike.

The poll of 1,000 people was taken Nov. 20 to 22. No margin of error was given.

The social security reform is designed to eliminate a 230 billion franc (\$46 billion) deficit within 10 years. Prime Minister Alain Juppé hopes to cut the projected 60 billion franc 1996 social security deficit by half and to avoid a deficit in 1997.

In addition to extending the time that public employees must pay into the system by two and a half years, the reform plan calls for new taxes and stricter controls over the prescription of medicines.

Railroad workers are protesting a planned contract that calls for additional layoffs and the closing of thousands of kilometers of unprofitable routes.

Post office and telephone workers are unhappy over plans to partly privatize the public services, while students at many universities have voted to continue their strike to press for better conditions and more teachers.

Chirac Gains in Poll

An opinion poll released Thursday showed the popularity of President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Alain Juppé picking up sharply from a record low. Reuters reported from Paris.

The Ipsos survey, to be published in the weekly *Le Point* on Saturday, indicated that the percentage of voters satisfied with Mr. Chirac had rebounded to 22 percent from 14 percent a month ago.

Mr. Juppé's popularity also rose 8 points, to 20 percent from 12 percent.

It was the first poll showing the standing of either leader clearly reversing a steady decline since they came to power six months ago.

A conflicting BVA poll released Wednesday showed Mr. Chirac's support still falling, down to 32 percent from 36 percent the previous month, and Mr. Juppé's approval rating unchanged at 29 percent.



Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, center, being greeted by the German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, in Bonn on Thursday.

Perry Calls Dane 'Strong Candidate'

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said Thursday that Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark's nominee for the job of NATO secretary-general, was "a very strong candidate."

"There are several candidates for the job of NATO general secretary," Mr. Perry said. He named Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga of Spain as one of them and added, "The Danish candidate, Ellemann-Jensen, is another. Ellemann-Jensen is a very strong candidate for the job."

Mr. Perry was speaking to reporters shortly before he left Copenhagen.

Mr. Perry said he expected North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers to make a final decision at their

annual meeting in Brussels on Dec. 5.

"I hope and expect that at the foreign ministers' meeting the week after next they will come to a decision," he said.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, a former foreign minister, held an unscheduled 30-minute meeting here Wednesday evening.

The talks included Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, the only declared candidate for the NATO position, said he had promised not to comment on his talks with Mr. Perry.

But later, Mr. Petersen said he believed the Danish candidate still had a strong chance of getting the job.

"Ellemann-Jensen has a realistic chance," Mr. Petersen said.

"I can say that after my meeting with Perry and after the NATO ambassadors' meeting."

NATO ambassadors met Wednesday in Brussels and discussed the vacant position, but Spain did not propose Mr. Solana for the top job despite expectations that it would do so.

"There was no mention of Solana," a diplomat said after the meeting.

"Spain has not presented his candidacy."

The post of secretary-general fell vacant Oct. 20, when Willy Claes resigned over allegations of involvement in a corruption

scandal in his home country, Belgium.

Mr. Perry would not elaborate on his comment that there were "several" candidates in the running.

"It would not be appropriate for me to comment on the candidates while this process is going on," he said.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen has had the official field to himself since the former Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, withdrew from contention when the United States signaled he was not acceptable.

With France not apparently keen on the Dane, Mr. Solana has been mentioned as a possible candidate, and Spain had been widely expected to promote his candidacy.

Irish Vote On Divorce With Polls Narrowing

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Ireland votes Friday on whether to amend its constitution to permit divorce, a debate that has pitted church against state.

Opinion polls this week showed a nation split almost evenly. Some 2.6 million people are eligible to vote. The result is expected to be announced Saturday.

The referendum is the culmination of nine years' work by four Irish governments since 1986, when Ireland voted nearly 2 to 1 against legalizing divorce. This time all five major political parties back the change, which makes the strong grass-roots opposition all the more remarkable.

"I doubt if you'd have anything like this in any other country in Europe, where virtually every single politician is urging a yes vote, yet the people are very nearly saying no," said Senator Shane Ross. "It's an extraordinary situation."

Article 41 of the constitution, adopted in 1937, says: "No law shall be enacted providing for the grant of a dissolution of marriage." It makes Ireland the only Western nation that bans divorce.

The proposed 15th amendment would allow divorce for couples who have been separated for four years out of five and who could demonstrate "no reasonable prospect of a reconciliation."

In 1986, an early pro-divorce lead in opinion polls collapsed before the vote, chiefly because there were no laws governing property rights, spouse support and children's welfare.

That legislation has since been enacted, but polls indicate that Roman Catholic teaching retains its hold over large segments of opinion, particularly in rural areas.

An October poll showed 62 percent in favor of permitting divorce, but the most recent survey, published Tuesday, put support at 45 percent versus 42 percent.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Plutonium Smuggler Convicted

KONSTANZ, Germany — A German businessman was convicted Thursday of smuggling plutonium and sentenced to five and a half years in prison.

Adolf Jaekle, 54, was the fourth person this year in Germany to be convicted on the charge. In July, three men — two Spaniards and a Colombian — were convicted of smuggling plutonium from Russia.

The police found nearly six grams (two-tenths of an ounce) of plutonium in Mr. Jaekle's garage. Seizures of nuclear materials in Germany and elsewhere in Europe have raised concerns that dangerous substances that could be used by terrorists were leaving the former Soviet Union. (AP)

EU Citizens Feel Uninformed

BRUSSELS — European Union citizens support eastward expansion but have little idea what the EU bureaucracy is doing about it, according to a poll released Thursday.

The poll, conducted in all 15 EU nations, found that the majority of those questioned supported membership for Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia and Latvia.

But it found that only one in five persons knew that the Union planned to open talks next spring on a treaty that would pave the way for expansion. (AP)

Turks in Germany Attacked

BONN — Firebombers attacked Turkish targets in Germany for a second consecutive night, damaging property but causing no injuries, the police said Thursday.

In the western town of Ahlen, vandals set fire to two cars and a Turkish tea house. In the nearby city of Dortmund, the front of a Turkish cultural center was set on fire but the blaze was quickly extinguished. Turks have been among the main targets of attacks since German reunification in 1990. The authorities have blamed separatist Kurdish extremists for most of the attacks. (Reuters)

A Socialist Setback in Seville

SEVILLE — The Socialist president of Andalusia has dissolved the regional Parliament more than two years ahead of schedule.

Manuel Chaves González was unable to muster enough votes to pass a 1996 budget and decided to call a regional election for early next year.

Andalusia, Spain's most populous region, is the home of the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, and had long been a Socialist stronghold. (Reuters)

Spaniard Loses Immunity

MADRID — Spain's Parliament voted Thursday to lift the immunity of a former interior minister, José Barrionuevo, one of several political figures suspected of complicity in state-sponsored terrorism against Basque militants.

The vote, 204 to 122, marked the first time a member or former member of Spain's post-Franco government has been deprived of parliamentary immunity against prosecution.

Mr. Barrionuevo, the interior minister between 1982 and 1988, is suspected of having helped set up the Anti-Terrorism Liberation Group, which is believed responsible for at least 22 murders of Basque separatists from 1983 to 1987. (AFP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

BRUSSELS: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, meets with Eddie Fenech Adami, the prime minister of Malta.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for the internal market, Mario Monti, meets with the Slovak deputy prime minister, Jozeph Kalman.

BRUSSELS: Mr. Santer meets with a Japanese business leader, Shochiro Toyoda.

BRUSSELS: The transport commissioner, Neil Kinnock, takes part in a Siemens management forum.

BRUSSELS: The end of European Parliament hearings on domestic markets and monetary union.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP



The princess of Wales arriving Thursday at Buenos Aires.

Should Charles Reign? Britons Are Divided

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britons are split on the issue of whether Prince Charles should become king after his estranged wife, Princess Diana, said she doubted he was committed to the role.

The poll, commissioned by Independent Television News, found that 43 percent thought Charles should take over when his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, dies — but an equal number thought he should not.

The Harris poll of 635 people also found that 63 percent thought the royal couple, both of whom have now confessed to adultery, should divorce.

Most of those questioned also said Diana's gamble to bare her soul on BBC television on Monday had paid off, with 79 percent saying she was right to do the interview.

Diana not only admitted to having had a love affair, but said she did not know how Charles would handle being king and accused the royal family of treating her like an enemy.

The prince is adamant that he will succeed his mother on the throne, but his admission last year that he had been unfaithful to Diana prompted suggestions that he act as regent until his 13-year-old son, Prince William, is old enough to reign. Diana said she did not want a divorce but would agree to one if Charles wished one.

Of those polled, 63 percent supported the couple's divorcing, while 24 were against. (Reuters, AP)

Diana Begins Visit to Argentina

Diana arrived in Argentina on Thursday to make her debut in her self-appointed role as roving ambassador for Britain. Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

Most Argentines seemed indifferent to her visit, considering her a frivolous symbol of an anachronistic monarchy.

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INTERNATIONAL

Peres Was Next, Police Were Told Suspect Gave Account

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A prime suspect in the killing of Yitzhak Rabin told interrogators that Prime Minister Shimon Peres had been next in line for assassination, a police representative said Thursday in a hearing at the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

The suspect, Dror Adani, a yeshiva student from the West Bank settlement of Beit Hagai, is accused of plotting to kill Mr. Rabin with the confessed assassin, Yigal Amir, and his brother, Hagai Amir. Mr. Adani denies the charges.

Reading from the transcript of Mr. Adani's interrogation, Chief Inspector Aryeh Silberman said:

"He was asked: 'I understand that your ultimate aim was to strike at both Rabin and Peres and in this way to stop the peace process.' His answer: 'Let's say that they were both defined as murderers whose judgment is death, but we didn't decide who was first. Perhaps if we would have seen that Rabin

is going easily, we would have continued on to Peres.'"

In another transcript read to the court, Mr. Adani said that Yigal Amir had defined Mr. Rabin as a "pursuer" under Jewish law, or a mortal threat who should be killed.

"Yigal said that Rabin was subject to the judgment of the pursuer and must be killed," Mr. Adani was quoted as saying. "We had ideas like attaching explosives to Rabin's car or attacking him with their pistol." He was referring to a pistol owned by Yigal Amir.

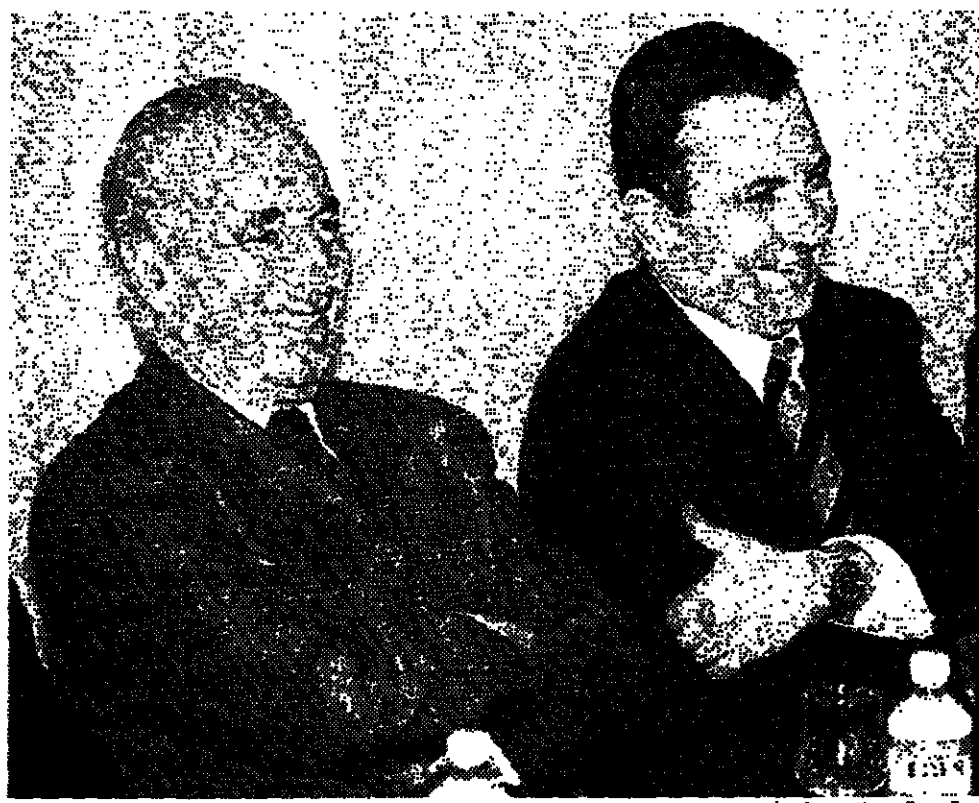
A lawyer for Mr. Adani told the court that his client had consulted with an unidentified rabbi who heads a yeshiva on whether Mr. Rabin could be defined as a "pursuer" under Jewish law. "The unequivocal answer of that rabbi was that it is forbidden to murder a Jew, certainly not the prime minister," the lawyer said. "Dror gave this message to Yigal Amir."

Mr. Amir has claimed that he was required to kill Mr. Rabin under Jewish law because the slain prime minister was putting Jewish lives and land in jeopardy by handing over much of the West Bank to Palestinian self-rule, a step Mr. Amir said would lead to war.

"There is an order more important than 'Thou shalt not kill' and that is to save a life," Mr. Amir said in a court appearance on Nov. 6. "When you kill in a war, it is a negative act, but aim is supreme so it is permitted."

On Thursday, Mr. Adani and Hagai Amir were remanded in custody in separate hearings until Nov. 30, when police expect to issue indictments.

At least eight other religious Jews have been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy or planning attacks on Arabs.



Shimon Peres, left, and his new foreign minister, Ehud Barak, Thursday in Jerusalem.

Syria Calls for 'Concrete Acts' After Israel Appeals for Peace

Agence France-Presse

DAMASCUS — Syria called on Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel on Thursday to turn his words of peace into action after he appealed to Damascus to help forge a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

"The peace process requires concrete acts, not words," said the ruling party newspaper, Al Ba'ath.

Mr. Peres, who for now holds the reins of power in Israel practically on his own, should make the most of favorable international circumstances to implement his policy of peace.

On Wednesday, Mr. Peres made an appeal in Parliament for President Hafez Assad of Syria to help build a comprehensive peace in the region.

The successor to Prime Minister

Yitzhak Rabin, who was assassinated at a Tel Aviv peace rally on Nov. 4, addressed his words to Mr. Assad: "You have to understand that the logic of war is over. I ask you to help build peace."

Al Ba'ath said: "He must go beyond the negative positions of Rabin and adopt a new attitude in line with the principles of the peace process, especially that of exchanging all land, and

not just part of it, for peace. He must have the nerve to stress that it is impossible to achieve progress without a full Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967."

Israeli-Syrian talks ground to a halt in June after military chiefs failed to agree to security arrangements for any Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, which Israel seized from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Peres has indicated he is ready to discuss all the problems dogging the Syrian track, unlike Mr. Rabin, who insisted that the security aspect should be resolved first.

The Syrian government newspaper Ath Thawra said Israel's willingness to talk peace would be tested in the coming weeks.

"Actions are more important than words," it said.

Papandreu Improving

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's health was reported Thursday to be steadily improving, but doctors were unable to say when the ailing 76-year-old Socialist leader would be released from the hospital.

PEACE: NATO Force Has Oversight of Civilian and Military Life

Continued from Page 1

within 120 days move all heavy weapons into designated places.

The force "has a very, very broad range of authority that should enable it to do its tasks."

Lieutenant General Wesley Clark, director of strategic plans and policy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Wednesday.

"We can't discount the possibility that some elements may resist," General Clark said, adding that those who do will "suffer the consequences."

Nevertheless, the assumption of so much responsibility and authority by the multinational force points up how abrupt and awkward the transition may be from a relatively weakly supported United Nations peacekeeping operation in Bosnia to one in which U.S. forces are expected to form about one-third of a total of about 60,000 troops.

While the comprehensive nature of the military's authority will probably impress members

of Congress worried about risks to U.S. troops, the scope of their responsibility, particularly in nonmilitary areas, has been raised on Capitol Hill as a major concern. Members of both parties have expressed skepticism about getting stuck in a prolonged, unpopular engagement reminiscent of Vietnam.

In an explicit recognition that violence may eventually break out, peacekeepers are held harmless in the accord for any damage to property caused "by combat or combat-related activities."

The accord creates at least three new centers of power in Bosnia held by foreigners, in addition to establishing a local Parliament and presidency. The NATO commander will run all military affairs for the duration of the Implementation Force deployment, a senior UN representative will oversee civilian matters, and a human rights ombudsman appointed by European leaders will have broad investigatory powers.

The Implementation Force commander will be the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization's supreme commander, General George A. Joulwan of the U.S. Army. He is to operate "under the authority and subject to the direction and political control" of the North Atlantic Council, a governing body of NATO ambassadors.

No UN official is to have jurisdiction or authority for the force, although the deployment is to be endorsed by the Security Council.

In Bosnia, the commander is empowered to demand that the parties to the agreement surrender any information "of a military nature" that he wants.

He can also do anything he judges "necessary and proper" to protect the international force and carry out its responsibilities, according to the accord.

The commander is charged with ensuring that the warring factions relocate all their military command posts next to the multinational force's command posts, shut all air defense systems, move all heavy weapons

into designated barracks, and disarm and disband all armed civilian groups, national guards, army reserves, and military and special police, as the accord provides.

The peacekeepers will have authority to arrest any persons indicted for war crimes whom they encounter, but they will not try to track them down, U.S. officials said.

Any problems or questions are to be addressed first by a joint commission composed of the force commander, the senior military commanders of the three local parties to the accord, the senior UN representative, and anyone else the NATO commander chooses.

The peace accord hands substantial power over civilian matters to a High Representative, to ensure the smooth delivery of humanitarian aid, oversee the return of property to refugees, orchestrate the country's reconstruction and inform the Security Council if any party violates any of its nonmilitary requirements.

SERBS: A Persuasive Milosevic

Continued from Page 1

Hague. Under the plan, indicted officials have to step down and all the parties have pledged to "cooperate" with the war-crimes investigators, although the signatories to the plan did not go so far as to pledge extradition.

The Yugoslav government has several legal loopholes that it can use to postpone or avoid that move if Mr. Milosevic decides that sending General Mladic or Mr. Karadzic to the Hague might result in his own indictment.

For example, the Yugoslavian Constitution bans the extradition of its citizens for trial in a foreign court. The Constitution would have to be changed before extraditions were carried out and, given a sufficient amount of bureaucratic wrangling, that could take years or even fail.

Another question that is unanswered is why did Mr. Karadzic agree to a plan that is tantamount to political suicide.

First, under this plan, almost all of the Serbian-occupied suburbs of Sarajevo will be returned to Muslim control. That is where Mr. Karadzic has his power base.

Second, agreeing to the plan also means that Mr. Karadzic has to step down as the "president" of his self-proclaimed state because of his war-crimes indictment.

According to a former senior official with the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Karadzic, a psychiatrist from Sarajevo, did not have much of a choice.

On Wednesday, his last hope of constructing some type of united front with the Bosnian Serbian military against the peace plan evaporated when the army issued a statement backing the Dayton deal.

That statement, put out by Milan Gvero, second-in-command of Serbian forces in Bosnia, was a blunt indication to Mr. Karadzic that the men with the guns would not back his quest to wiggle out of the deal.

JAPAN: Robbers Thrive, as Checks and Credit Cards Are Mistrusted

Continued from Page 1

still very low by international standards, has been rising. The police have been issuing warnings to those who transport large amounts of cash not to travel alone and to change routes frequently.

So the robberies keep occurring. In late October, Satoshi Murao, 33, an employee of Fuji Bank, visited three customers to pick up cash for deposit. When he emerged from the last customer he was stripped of \$130,000.

When asked why people do not use checks, Japanese are likely to be puzzled by the question. "In a way, I wonder how Americans can trust personal

checks," said Seichiro Saito, a professor of economics at Rikkyo University. Accepting a check requires verifying or trusting the check writer's identity and financial resources. There are no such questions about cash, he said.

How hard it will be to break the cash habit might best be seen in the case of Toshio Miyaji, the president of Jonan Denki, a chain of discount electronics stores.

"I feel very lonely if I have less than 1 million yen in my pocket," he said, referring to an amount equal to \$10,000.

To make sure he never feels lonely, Mr. Miyaji's office contains an automatic cash-counting machine, the type normally

found in banks, which bundles 10,000-yen notes into packages worth 1 million yen and spits them out onto the floor. Every day, Mr. Miyaji's aides insert a bundle into his wallet.

But Mr. Miyaji is most famous for his Louis Vuitton attaché case, which can hold up to \$1 million in fresh 10,000-yen bills. He is often seen being driven around in a Rolls-Royce, dispensing bills from his attaché case to buy products for his stores. Paying cash, he said, allows him bigger discounts.

One would think this behavior would make Mr. Miyaji a conspicuous target. Sure enough, he has been robbed seven times, losing an amount equal to \$390,000.

In one case, his own driver made off with an amount equal to \$65,000 at those rates. "After spending all the money he committed suicide 10 days later," Miyaji recalled. He added that he blamed himself for tempting the poor driver by leaving his attaché case in the car.

Despite the robberies, the feisty Mr. Miyaji, 67, still carries cash around without security. "If I start worrying, it's just like closing down the store," he said.

He has, however, made a few changes. After he was robbed in his own office last year, he installed some burglar alarms there. And, oh yes, he now takes his attaché case with him when he leaves the car.



ENCOURAGING WORDS — A Ukrainian officer urging on a tired soldier during a three-kilometer run in full uniform and gear near Bila Tserkva, central Ukraine. The jog is part of a yearly physical training examination.

EGYPT: Islamists Get Jail Terms GINGRICH: Image Gets in Way

Continued from Page 1

avowal of violence shares the militants' goal of an Islamic state.

In September, Mr. Mubarak for the first time began referring large numbers of Muslim Brothers to the military court on charges of "setting up the organizational structure of the dissolved Muslim Brotherhood nation" in violation of the law and the constitution.

Last month, Mr. Mubarak referred another batch of Muslim Brothers to the court, including 16 who had announced their intention to run for Parliament, for a total of 82.

The defendants' lawyers

subsequently quit the case, calling it a political trial. Amnesty International this week described the defendants as "prisoners of conscience."

Thursday, the panel of three uniformed judges sentenced five of the Muslim Brothers to five years hard labor, 40 to three years of hard labor and nine to three years in prison.

Among those receiving the harshest sentences were such prominent Brotherhood figures as Essam Eryan, assistant secretary-general of the Egyptian Doctors Association, and Abdelmoneim Abdul Futouh Abdelhadi, assistant secretary-general of the Federation of Arab Doctors. The court acquitted 28 others.

Continued from Page 1

the same time, we want to say: 'Don't give them ammunition. Don't give them superficial things that they can magnify.' Mr. Shays said he and other Gingrich loyalists had conveyed their concerns to the speaker, urging him to rest more and to focus his energies on broad strategy instead of day-to-day tactics.

Eddie Mabe, a Republican consultant and longtime friend of Mr. Gingrich's, said: "Anybody who's not worried about it is not being realistic. Having said that, whenever you're on the cutting edge of the fundamental change we're trying to put in place, it was inevitable that he

was going to have this problem, although clearly he's contributed to it with some of his less-than-wise statements."

A CBS News poll released this week showed that only 27 percent approved of Mr. Gingrich's performance in office compared with 59 percent who disapproved, including a plurality of Republicans.

Democrats say they view Mr. Gingrich's public persona as a source of political opportunity. Representative Martin Frost of Texas, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said: "We've been telling our challengers for some time now that their opponents' middle name is Gingrich."

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Herald Tribune

THE SWISS DIFFERENCE

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Repression in China

China seems to think it can justify the detention of Wei Jingsheng, the country's most prominent dissident, by formally charging him with sedition instead of simply holding him in secret without accusation of criminal conduct. It is a pathetic and transparent effort to create the illusion that China is a nation governed by the rule of law.

With the Chinese leadership maneuvering for position in the power vacuum created by the long illness of Deng Xiaoping, the favored posture in Beijing these days is reaffirmation of dogma, from relations with Taiwan to the treatment of dissent. Recent meetings between President Jiang Zemin of China and President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore may have eased the tensions that developed in relations earlier this year, but it is now clear that the White House's muted concern about Chinese human rights abuses has only encouraged Beijing to pursue a Stalinist policy of repression.

Mr. Wei's crime, under the twisted logic of Chinese law, is that he criticized the government for failing to adopt democratic political reforms once promised by Mr. Deng. In democratic countries that is called free expression. In China it is considered an effort to overthrow the government.

Mr. Wei gave up his work as an electrician and became a political essayist in the late 1970s. He was first arrested then and jailed for nearly 15 years because of

his political activity. He was released in 1993 when Washington made an issue of his captivity, much of which was in solitary confinement.

In April 1994, after Mr. Wei resumed his campaign for democracy and Washington dropped the link between China's human rights record and its trade privileges with the United States, he was seized again. Until Tuesday he was held without charge in an undisclosed spot.

Chinese leaders like to lecture foreigners about China's constitution and the rule of law in China, contending that freedom of speech, publication and assembly are protected and that only criminal conduct is prosecuted. The point where speech becomes sedition, of course, is defined by the government, which makes precious little distinction between the two. Like the Soviet masters of illusion, Chinese leaders call tyranny democracy and intimidation freedom.

President Clinton and his administration must speak out clearly and forcefully against the prosecution of Mr. Wei, who seems headed for an inevitable conviction and another long prison sentence. Beijing is betting that American eagerness for a profitable trade relationship will wear down American concern for human rights. But buying good relations with China at the expense of Mr. Wei and the many other Chinese citizens who seek greater democracy is a deal Washington must decline.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tax Cuts for the Rich

The chairman of the House's tax-writing committee, Bill Archer, has defended the fairness of the budget bill Congress passed this week by pointing to his staff's estimates that only about 9 percent of the Republicans' tax cuts would go to families earning over \$200,000, the richest 1 percent.

The Democrats did not believe the figures, and on Wednesday the Treasury showed why. It estimated that the richest 1 percent would take in almost twice as much, or 17 percent, of the tax cut. Indeed, under the Republican bill the poorest 20 percent of families, taken as a group, would pay higher taxes as a percentage of their income. The bill would reduce taxes by steadily increasing amounts as family incomes rose. The biggest tax cut would go to the richest families.

Confused? So was Congress when it voted. It relied on misleading estimates by its tax analysts. The Treasury analysis can be challenged, but in the main it followed guidelines that independent economists would agree with. The Treasury figures are solid evidence that the Republican tax cut is heavily weighted toward the rich.

The Republican distribution tables are distorted in at least four ways. First, they underestimate the benefit to wealthy investors of the cut in the tax on capital gains. The Republicans and the Treasury start off by calculating how much less tax investors would pay under the new, lower rates on the amount of sales they would normally undertake. But the Republican analysis reduces this estimate by the amount of extra taxes investors will voluntarily pay because they decide to sell off more stocks and bonds than usual.

This bizarre reduction makes the total tax savings to investors look small because it treats voluntary tax payments, triggered by a gift from Congress, as a burden.

Second, the estimates ignore the distribution of corporate tax cuts, which help the wealthy more than the poor. Third, Mr. Archer's numbers look only at the first five years of the tax cut. Treasury's es-

timates calculate the benefit when the taxes are fully phased in. For example, the tax bill gives high-income families the option of depositing money into a new type of tax-advantaged retirement account. Over the next few years, wealthy families might pay more because of this change. But several years later, they would reap big savings. The Treasury captures these benefits; the Republicans ignore them.

Fourth, Mr. Archer's figures fail to consider the fact that many low-income families would lose benefits they now receive under the earned-income tax credit — a subsidy for low-wage workers. Indeed, according to the Treasury's estimates, almost 3 million low-income families would pay higher taxes under the Republican plan even after taking account of the \$500 child credit and a higher standard deduction.

The Treasury figures can also be challenged. They, like Mr. Archer, ignore cuts in estate taxes, the benefit of which would go primarily to wealthy families. Impartial analysts can differ whether the Treasury apportioned corporate tax cuts correctly. But overall, the Treasury methodology is much less partisan — and similar to what congressional staffs used to provide.

Besides taxes, the Republican budget bill also tilts spending cuts against the poor. Federal spending under current laws would total in the year 2002 about \$2.2 trillion, of which about \$333 billion, or 15 percent, would go to the needy — mostly for food stamps, welfare, Medicaid and tax credits for low-paid workers. The Republican budget in 2002 would cut these need-based programs by a whopping 24 percent.

Congress and voters will engage for at least the next several weeks in an intense debate about the merits and demerits of the Republican budget. Before people make up their minds, they need to know unvarnished facts. The Treasury may not have provided the last word, but its word is truer than Mr. Archer's.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Insecurity's Price

Call it scaling back, downsizing or re-engineering: chalk it up to buyouts, mergers, corporate consolidation or high-tech automation. Whatever the reasons, thousands of American workers who once believed they had secure positions and steady incomes are being forced to leave their jobs in mid-career. The short-term stalemate between the president and Republicans cost plenty in federal employee morale and public confidence. But the human costs of work force changes in the private sector are producing jobs that exceed anything seen in government, at least thus far.

Job security, if not a thing of the past, is rapidly disappearing from the scene. No sector of the U.S. economy is immune. In efficiency's name, job cutting is occurring on the nation's campuses as well as in its corporations, in public schools and public utilities. For young Americans entering the work force, the lack of certainty may not be as much of a problem as it is for middle-age employees. For the latter, switching careers can be and often is a personal and professional crisis.

Technology is making it possible to replace often well-paid workers — men and women who are too young to retire but less mobile and adept at job finding — with lower-paid part-time or temporary employees, or with machines.

Layoffs on the scale Americans are witnessing today have other consequences. Talent isn't the only thing that leaves. There is also a loss of something else that once meant a great deal in the work force — employee loyalty. And with that, a price is paid in productivity. None of this is to say that companies should not cut unnecessary costs — they are obligated to do so. Neither should efficiencies be ignored. Companies do that at their peril.

But the loss of jobs that were once thought to be permanent by people with deep roots in their community is more than a reflection of a rapidly changing economy. It is producing serious stresses in the society that business and public policymakers cannot look past. Insecurity has a price, too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Give Clinton the Power He Needs to Enforce Pact

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For years, those of us who believed the world had an obligation to stop Serbian aggression in Bosnia favored "lift and strike": First, lift the UN arms embargo that blocked the Bosnians from matching the far superior Serbian firepower; then, strike hard from the air to stop the aggressors while a balance of power was being achieved.

The idea was to get ineffective UN troops out and make possible a peace between military equals. This road was not taken.

Instead, after the hand-wringing by President Bill Clinton and America's NATO partners led to intolerable bloodletting, the decision was taken to "strike and pacify." Airpower was at last used to scare the Serbs to the peace table, and the promise of NATO troops, including 20,000 Americans, was made to persuade the Muslims to give up half their country and accept on-site protection.

So here we are. The Clinton administration, according to its allies' nail-biting demand for American leadership in Europe, has brokered a peace requiring another American expeditionary force.

By so doing, President Clinton has point-

ed all of us, hawks and doves, into a corner. He made an ill-considered promise in May 1993 — with no public debate or thorough internal review or consultation with Congress — to send U.S. ground troops to carry out what was called the Vance-Owen plan, concocted in a previous era.

Now he tells Americans that unless his "commitment" of troops is honored and supported at home, the Balkan carnage will begin again. NATO will become a dead letter and the word of the American president will be revealed as worthless.

Unfortunately, that's true. Like it or not, Americans' choice is to go along with him or repudiate and humiliate him. That's Hobson's choice, which is no choice at all.

We'll go along. Why? Because he may be mistaken in his method, but his belated Bosnia activism is not foolishly, UN-subordinated, mean-spirited or immoral. With luck, it could even work.

Rather than grump about the rejection of "lift and strike," airpower interventionists should recognize that Mr. Clin-

ton's policy is better than another year of his demeaning vacillation. Rather than sit back and say to the president, "Convince us," Congress and the public should help him refine and define his new policy.

In his Monday night speech, he should declare that if any side hits U.S. peace-enforcers, Americans will not cut and run, as in Lebanon and Somalia. The full division of Americans based in Tuzla will respond with ferocity, even as allies plead for "proportion."

The agreement negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, suggests that the administration at last understands the need to create a balance of power. Mr. Clinton must make clear to Congress that the half of Bosnia that is Muslim-Croatian will have more tanks and artillery and electronics than the part that is Serbian, because the Bosnian Serbs have backup forces in Serbia.

Does that mean we Americans are making peace by building up one side? Yes; we are obligated to build the defenses of the weak, who did not start the war. If, as Defense Secretary William Perry keeps hoping, the aggressors achieve balance by a "build-down," fine; but let's not count on it. Forget evenhandedness; remember

who the victims were and which entity remains most threatened.

At the same time, the president should make clear to Muslims and Croats that further reliance on Iran is unacceptable. With the embargo lifted, Pakistan and Poland can work out the transfer of former Soviet arms.

Mr. Clinton should emphasize that we expect more war-crimes indictments and will put economic heat on the parties to give up those indicted for trial at The Hague. That goes for one mad psychiatrist and the butcher of Srebrenica as well as individual murderers and rapists.

Should the president ask Congress to authorize this use of troops? That was decided long ago. In a 1993 letter to the Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, Mr. Clinton brought up the possibility of sending an unspecified number of troops to "implement" a peace agreement and to "implement" a peace agreement and encourage said he would "welcome and encourage congressional authorization of any military involvement in Bosnia."

Congress should listen, probe, debate, caution — and then, on Bob Dole's motion, give him the authorization he needs.

The New York Times

For a Lasting Peace, Bitter Bosnians Must See Justice Done

By David Rieff

NEW YORK — The Bosnian peace agreement is rightly being hailed as a triumph for American diplomacy and, with luck, as the beginning of the end of the conflict.

Unfortunately, the second proposition does not follow from the first.

The Croats and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia are delighted.

But for those who fought and endured terrible hardships to keep the dream of a unitary Bosnian state alive, the accord is little more than the ratification of Bosnia's defeat.

In Sarajevo and across free Bosnia, there is as much bitterness as relief. Many in the army believed the tide of the war was shifting in their favor. This state of mind is an agent of post-war instability.

Among ordinary people, for all the relief at the prospect of peace, there is an overpowering sense of having suffered four years for nothing. Few are likely to celebrate an agreement that effectively ratifies the disappearance of Bosnia as it existed before 1992.

It was in defense of the ideal of a multinational, multiethnic Bosnia that its mainly Muslim people have shed their blood and endured privations.

For all the talk of Islamic fundamentalism, most Bosnians did not fight so their country could turn into a monoethnic state like Serbia or Croatia but for it to survive as something different and better — like the European norm.

After both the army's failure

to lift the siege of Sarajevo in May and the slaughter in Srebrenica, the Bosnians knew their only alternative was to give in. America wanted peace and was backing away from its commitment to a unitary Bosnian state.

The prospect of being caught between the Serbs and an unreliable Croatian ally while facing a Europe that was largely hostile to them and an indifferent United Nations was terrifying.

Before the Bosnians arrived in Dayton, they knew there was no real alternative to the humane version of ethnic partition cobbled together by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke. President Alija Izetbegovic was right to sign.

The question is whether, even if NATO troops are sent to

Bosnia, the Bosnians will accept their defeat or see enough tangible benefits in the peace to allow them to see the wisdom of President Izetbegovic's insistence that "this may not be a just peace, but it is more just than a continuation of war."

Peace and the prospective deployment of American troops are the only tangible benefits the Bosnians have received. It is not clear that American guarantees to arm and train the Bosnian forces are hard and fast.

Nor is it clear whether the reconstruction help that Bosnia needs if peace is ever truly to come will really be forthcoming.

Most important, it is not clear how committed the world is to bringing those who committed mass murder at Srebrenica and countless other towns to account. Without the catharsis of

Nuremberg, Germany's return to the civilized world would have been far more difficult. Without a similar process in Bosnia, it is unlikely the peace deal initiated in Ohio will endure.

For lasting peace, the Bosnians must be reconciled to what befell them while the world watched. Given the bitterness in Bosnia, there must be justice. Without it, there will be no lasting peace, only a lull in the hostilities that will last just as long as America keeps troops in Bosnia.

There are too many Bosnians who, armed and unrecruited, will wait for the moment to take matters into their own hands.

The writer, an author and journalist who frequently writes about Bosnia and Cuba, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Budget Showdown Pointed Up the President's Lack of Principle

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The much heralded, much hyped federal government shutdown came to an end on Nov. 19. On Nov. 17, President Bill Clinton's approval rating, which had been doing well during the whole misadventure, began to slip, dropping 4 to 6 percentage points overnight. Within 48 hours, the president had seen his way to a deal. The two events are not unrelated.

"The larger geopolitical [sic] point here is that we came out of this week fine," a senior White House official told The Washington Post shortly before President Clinton made his deal with the Republicans. "We protected Medicare. We stood for our principles. But no one was sure we would come out of another week as well." It was time, therefore, to call things off.

Here is the Clinton presidency in one paragraph, a presidency that suffers not just from a lack of principles but from a lack of un-

derstanding of what principles are. Here, after all, is a senior aide crowing about having "stood for principles" so long as the polls were up, and ready to quit as soon as the polls turned problematic.

He seems to think principle is something you've stood up for for six days. And on the seventh, when the polls turn south, you rest.

Senator Everett Dirksen once said, "I live by my principles and one of my principles is flexibility." We can accept that in a politician. Flexibility is the mark of any sophisticated politician, for whom cunning and maneuver are part of the job. The difference with Bill Clinton, however, is that cunning and maneuver are the whole job.

Nonetheless, it is wrong to say, as many do, that the president believes in nothing. Mr. Clinton has, it seems to me, a basic and quite genuine desire to do good in the world. This general, generic im-

pulse to improve has animated him throughout his political career and animates him today as president. He does want to bend government and use its power to do good.

Mr. Clinton's fundamental problem, however, is that this is the extent of his political philosophy: Beyond this inchoate idea of doing good there is just uncharted territory, with no road map.

That missing map is what ordinary people call principles. Most people generally want to do good, but they have, also, a subset of less mushy, more concrete beliefs: beliefs about what constitutes the good, what means are acceptable for achieving it and what moral duties one has to adhere to those means. These are the stuff of moral obligation, of principle.

For Mr. Clinton this territory is uninhabited. His wild swings from left to right, from New Democrat to old Democrat, from Medicare

cut to Medicare saver, from tax cut advocate to tax cut opponent and back to tax cut advocate — all these are entirely natural to him. And not just because he is so glib and smooth and articulate and confident. But because fundamentally he does not see these contradictions as betraying anything.

When former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of Britain said, "I would rather be an opportunist and float than go to the bottom with my principles around my neck," he was being cynical. But by the very declaration of his need to violate principles, he was acknowledging their claim and validity.

Mr. Clinton, on the other hand, is incapable of cynicism because he has no principles to violate. In picking advisers, he can move from Carville to Cergen to Stephanopoulos to Morris serenely and without disorientation because he has no map. For Mr. Clinton, there is only one thing that connects impulse and action: ambi-

tion. Between the impulse to do good and the political action he takes in its name (say, on welfare and Medicare), the only mediating principle is to do what benefits Bill. Whatever advances Mr. Clinton's career (today: whatever ensures his re-election) must necessarily be the right thing to do — because he, by self-definition, is someone who seeks to do good.

The result is a perfect conflation of self-interest and principle, to the point where Mr. Clinton is genuinely — not cynically — unable to tell them apart. It is no surprise, then, that Mr. Clinton's aides should see no difference between polls and principle — indeed, that they should define principle as whatever the polls yield. The rest of us would cringe at such an equation. The Clintonites don't. They pull it off with aplomb and, yes, sincerity because they really believe it. They are, quite literally, beyond cynicism.

Washington Post Writers Group

Russia's Future Could Well Be Found in Its Far-Flung Provinces

By Ethan B. Kapstein

PARIS — Boris Yeltsin has faced many tests during his presidency, but the greatest is still upon him. The division of political power in Russia between Moscow and the regions remains unsettled and the Kremlin has failed to devise an acceptable solution. Across the country, regional governors are asserting their autonomy. Can Moscow hold onto its so-called federation? Should it?

The answer to these questions is important not just for Russia but for the West as well. Focused on Moscow, Western leaders have little knowledge of the dynamics of local politics in the immense country, with its 89 regions. But this is where Russia's future is being decided.

The devolution of Russian authority is apparent in both the country's economics and politics. One good measure of the power of a central government is its ability to collect taxes. During the Soviet era, 80 percent of all taxes collected went to Moscow, while 20 percent remained in the regions. Today, the reverse is true.

There are also sharp differences in regional attitudes toward — and acceptance of — Moscow's economic reform policies. Some areas, like Moscow itself, have benefited tremendously from the transition process. But the capital is hardly representative of Russia. Further, the great income gaps being created across Russia are hardly conducive to nation-building.

On the political level, regional governors — who in some of the ethnic republics call themselves "president" — are claiming increasing autonomy over local affairs. This is so especially in the delivery of social services. Previously, many social services, such as housing, kindergartens and medical facilities, were pro-

vided by local, state-owned enterprises that reported to and were financed by their ministries in Moscow. As privatization proceeds, these enterprises are seeking to transfer their social services to the governments where they are located. While this transfer implies a new financial burden for regional authorities, it is also a source of political power.

Faced with the reality on the ground, President Yeltsin has now accepted the necessity of holding regional elections across the country, whereas in the past he appointed all governors directly.

Russia calls itself a federation, but that does not make it one, and the economic and political facts suggest a different reality. Rather than evolving toward an American-style federal structure, Russia could become a loose "confederation" of regions.

In a confederation, the constituent states themselves are sovereign. These states may then voluntarily establish a central authority with responsibility in such areas as trade, monetary and defense policy. The exemplar of a successful confederation is Switzerland, and the European Union could be described as evolving in this direction. The point is that a confederal structure is not necessarily a bad one. But there are at least two reasons why Russia may not follow this path.

First, the Russian state has been authoritarian for most of its history. Unlike the Americans, who had to build a strong central government from the ground up, the Russians have suffered through czarist and Communist regimes in which almost all decisions over daily life were made in Moscow. Today, many Russians want a more limited form of government.

Second, with the end of the Cold War, Moscow cannot justify the maintenance of a "national security state." The Chechnya war shows just how incompetent the military has become.

What are the implications of this struggle between Moscow and its regions for Russia and the West? First, it is clear that President Yeltsin's effort to establish a strong "presidential" form of government has failed, as an increasing number of decisions are being made outside of Moscow.

To date, Mr. Yeltsin's political strategy has been an ad hoc one of playing regions off one other, with the hope of making Moscow the ultimate victor. It hasn't worked, and the president has begun seeking a new bargain with the regions. That bargaining process should be made transparent, and the Russian Parliament must play an active role. The costs and benefits of alternative political structures need to be debated.

Second, this struggle suggests that Russia will remain a patchwork quilt of a country in terms of economic and political reform. Some regions will seize every opportunity to liberalize and develop local market economies, while others will remain stuck in the Soviet mud. These regional disparities will themselves, of course, make the task of creating a durable federation all the more difficult. If not impossible, as each governor seeks to carve out exceptions — for better or for worse — to existing national policies. In this respect, the evolving role of regional Parliaments is also an important development to follow. Some have passed or are debating local economic legislation that goes far beyond anything yet adopted in Moscow.

Third, this struggle means that

Russia will not pose a major military threat to Europe, casting doubts on the need for NATO expansion. Moscow has neither the internal authority nor the appeal to an external threat to marshal a major offensive force.

Fourth, it points up the need for more foreign assistance to be sent directly to the regions. To date, Moscow has reaped windfall profits from foreign aid, and few of the incoming funds are spent outside the "ring road" that defines the city limits. Indeed, millions have probably gone directly to Swiss bank accounts. If foreign donors wish to make a significant impact on the reform process, they will have to concentrate their

efforts on those distant regions where Russia's economic future still hangs in the balance.

Finally, and perhaps most important, it means that Western policymakers should get to know their "counterparts" in regional and local governments across the country. One day, these officials may be the leaders of a whole new series of states, established following the breakup of a transitional political entity that was called the Russian Federation.

The writer has recently been appointed director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Far East's 'Key'

PARIS — Who will get Korea? This is a question that is again brought forward by the Herald's Special Despatch from St. Petersburg. The telegram says that Japan has acknowledged the unconditional right of Russia to hold Korea and Manchuria. That Russia has looked with longing eyes on the "Key of the Far East" is ignored by none who have followed the events in that region. Korea is in truth worth possessing. Its mineral resources are as great as its strategic position is important. Russia has done everything possible to keep the valuable "Hermit Kingdom" free to fall into her hands in the fullness of time. Has that time now arrived?

1920: A Mechanic's Will

BOSTON — Mr. Charles Garland, second son of the late James A. Garland, a financier of this city, has refused to accept the bequest

of one million dollars left him under his father's will. He prefers to make his own living as an automobile mechanic rather than accept what he has not earned. He declares that money brings only unhappiness and unrest.

1945: Korea Partitioned

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Although months have passed since the end of the war in Asia, there is still no sign that a beginning has been made toward solution of the problems of Korea. The country still is split into two parts, with Russian armies in control of the industrial north and American troops in the agricultural south. There has never been a reasonable excuse for this arrangement, which divides a homogeneous people. It is creating new political problems. The Koreans are being indoctrinated with Communistic ideas in the north and with theories of the Western democracies in the south.



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1141) 43.93.00. Fax: (1141) 43.92.00. Adv.: (1141) 43.92.12. Internet: IHT@earthlink.net
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canabury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Arzmann, 51 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 253-2022-1188. Fax: 253-2022-1190
Gen. Mng. Germany: T. Schuler-Friedrich, 15, 60233 Frankfurt/AM. Tel: (49) 72 67 55. Fax: (49) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cronin, 850 Third Ave., New York, NY, 10022. Tel: (212) 755-3864. Fax: (212) 755-3838
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OPINION/LETTERS

When History No Longer Tells a Story, Students Close the Book

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — American historylessness makes headlines only when hapless schoolchildren perform badly on an achievement or assessment test, as they did on tests recently sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education. But it is an adult problem too.

Why do Americans tend, with notable exceptions, to be poor students of history? Some years ago I ventured a not very original theory: "The United States, in certain striking ways, has been exempt from the harsher penalties of history, which Gibbon called 'a register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.' Most civilizations learn in a hard school to view present events as portending calamity; accordingly they scan the past for precedents and keys to understanding and avoidance. But calamity has not been the common American experience. Plagues, bombing, famine, mass displacement of populations, holocaust: these tragic instructors of mankind, even in our century, are happily lacking."

In the 20 years since I wrote that, not much has changed. There are splendid American historians, professionals like David H. Donald, Arthur S. Link and C. Vann Woodward, and gifted amateurs like David McCullough. But many historians now pursue academic fads: "sociological history," psychohistory, Cliometrics, all of them in some ways devices for evading the primary historical function of creating a "master nar-

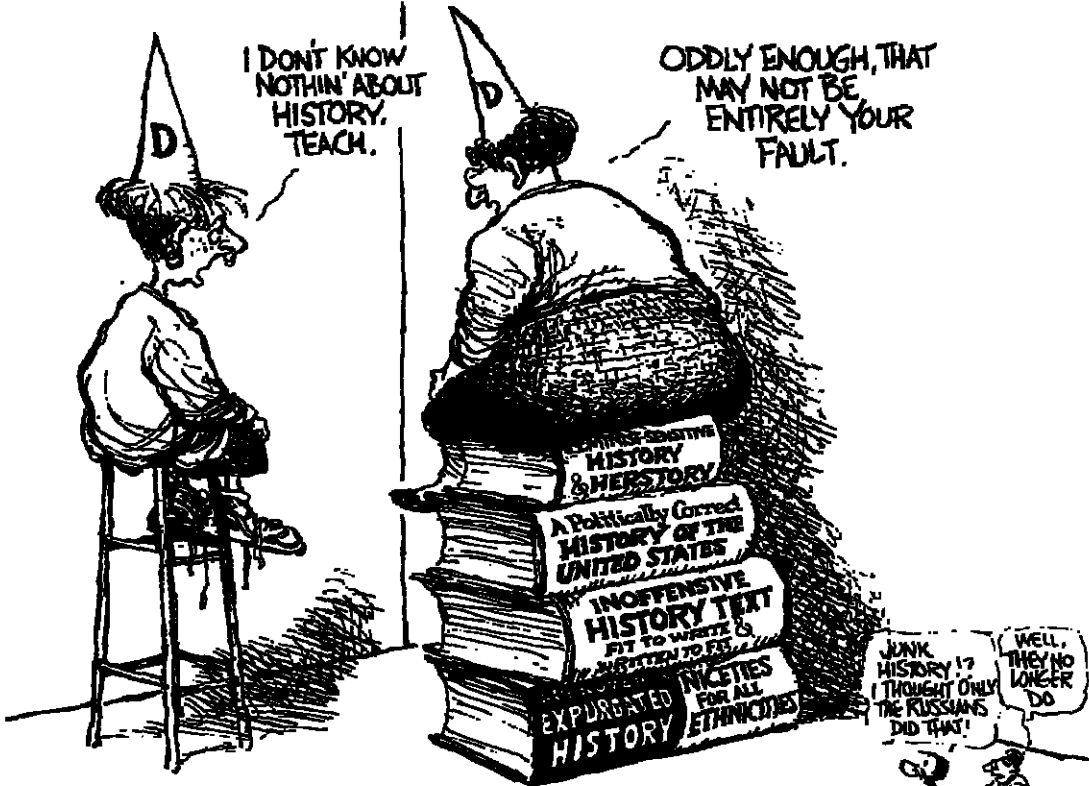
ative," a story line that makes an intelligible tale of the past.

Indeed, no one seems confident any longer of which cultural landmarks and achievements are worthy of study. The 1992 Columbus quinqucentenary, for instance, became a bizarre self-parody of academic faddishness, an orgy of assault upon the European age of discovery. It was generally dismissed as an episode in the exploitation of the noble savage.

When they are not patronizing the past, professional historians pursue microscopic social trivia. A conviction has emerged that the truths of historical experience are more readily to be captured from the study of "ordinary" lives — how people cooked and seasoned their food, or dressed, or buried their dead — than from the study of heroic or creative endeavor. The individualism that once formed the staple of historical narrative has gone.

History today is egalitarian social history when it is history at all. But there is no evidence that this trend engages the imagination of the young.

For all these and other reasons, history, when taught at all, tends to be poorly taught. It is the exceptional history teacher who communicates its intrinsic drama or the point that while facts are vital, history is not the amassing of facts, but an inquiry into the transformations by which one age gives way to another. It is useful to know who Gutenberg was and when he lived; but



history begins when you ask what his invention of moveable type had to do with the Reformation. It is useful to know the chemistry of gunpowder; but history begins when you ask what this medieval

Chinese import had to do with the collapse of feudal society. It helps to know how a steam engine works; but history begins when you ask what it contributed to commerce and mass literacy.

These, and thousands of other such questions are the real stuff of history. How anyone can find them less than fascinating I can't imagine. Can you?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hong Kong's New Airport

A remark attributed to me in "Hong Kong's New Airport" (Oct. 30) may leave an unfortunate, unintended impression with readers.

During an interview, I commented on humankind's overall impact on the earth, based on my personal observations during 300 earth orbits as the first civil engineer to fly in space, on two U.S. space shuttle missions. In the article, this was interpreted as denigrating Hong Kong's environmental regulations. This is emphatically not the case.

As consultant project manager, I support the Hong Kong government's approach to the project, and believe that shifting air traffic from

congested Kai Tak to the new Chek Lap Kok site will provide a major environmental benefit for Hong Kong and the Pearl River area.

JAMES D. A. VAN HOUTEN, Hong Kong.

The EU and Money

Regarding "A Europe Marching to Bonin's Tune on Currency" (Nov. 15):

The latest proposals regarding the European monetary union and a single currency, as put forward by German finance minister, Theo Waigel, are a blatantly undemocratic attempt to dictate to the other 14 member states what the political and economic landscape of Europe should

look like into the millennium.

To tighten the "convergence criteria" of the Maastricht Treaty by trying to impose economic conditions that at best only a quarter of the member states can aspire to fulfill, is to condemn the European Union to a two- or three-tier system that loses all its original meaning. Mr. Waigel's proposed "stability pact" would produce exactly the opposite effect.

KARL H. PAGAC, Villeneuve-Loubet, France.

Regarding "Waigel Seeks Fines for Deficits" (Nov. 11):

Fining countries that have deficits exceeding the guidelines of the Maastricht treaty is not a good idea. It will only lead the leaders of those

countries to succumb to their knee-jerk reaction to deficits and pile on more taxes to pay for the deficit and the fine. The taxpayers and the economy will suffer doubly for the foibles of the leaders.

Why not take fiscal and monetary powers away from the politicians and put the country under a special committee of the EU or its central bank to reorganize the finances as we do now with companies that need to be reorganized? Too bad the treaty can't be renegotiated to limit the tax load.

STANLEY RODBELL, St. Cannat, France.

Roy Denman ("Central and Eastern European Candidates Will Have to

Do Better," *Opinion*, Nov. 1) writes that the East and Central European countries should be admitted to the EU only when "their economies are self-sustaining and competitive with the West." He cautions against early membership because it would cost the EU too much. Yet this is true only if current EU structural policies are extended to the applicant countries without being changed to accommodate a larger and more diverse Union.

If Western Europe has an interest in EU enlargement, it is wholly unreasonable to shift the burden of adjustment entirely onto Central and Eastern Europe.

JOCHEN LORENTZEN, Siena, Italy.

BOOKS

TREE OF HEAVEN

By R.C. Binstock. 212 pages. \$22. Soho.

THE TENT OF ORANGE MIST

By Paul West. 263 pages. \$22. Scribner.

Reviewed by Wendy Law-Yone

THESE two novels have more than history as a common backdrop. Both take place in the shadow of the 1937 Japanese invasion of Nanking; both have at their center the relationship between a Japanese officer and a captive Chinese woman; both examine the violation of women by conquering armies. Yet the two books are so different in style, voice, sensibility and approach that one could just as well be reading about two historically and psychologically unrelated events.

R.C. Binstock's "Tree of Heaven" is a sensitive, subdued, expertly crafted first novel about a Japanese officer left in charge of a provincial garrison town and a local woman he rescues, then continues to

protect, from the savagery of his fellow soldiers. A decent family man, a botanist by profession, the officer, having participated in the horror of the Nanking invasion, is "saturated with disgust" despite his contempt for the Chinese enemy. The woman he takes in is a wary survivor, expecting the worst after all she has seen, but determined to live by deadening herself to fear and pain.

In the abandoned schoolhouse that serves as the officer's quarters, the doomed pair slowly get to know each other — first as servant and master,

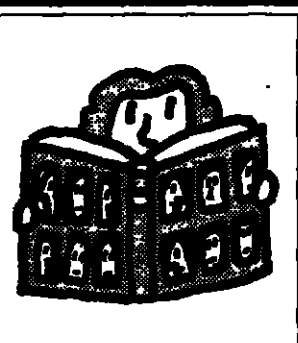
then as lovers — while living in a state of siege.

Trapped in hostile territory, the officer must defend not only the camp from guerrilla attacks but also his lover from her own people in the village, and himself and her from his bored, frustrated, sullen men. The woman knows that her safety is tenuous and her future bleak. Yet in the face of (or perhaps because of) such hopelessness, the two find refuge in love, discovering and healing each other through its transforming passion and compassion.

In its refined language, its focus on interior rather than exterior detail, its quality of fable, "Tree of Heaven" recalls J.M. Coetzee's "Waiting for the Barbarians" and David Malouf's "An Imaginary Life."

Although in this case a real and horrific event frames the central love story, although time and place are exactly identified, although the stamp of historical accuracy is on every second page, the novel has the same timeless, parabolic feel.

Paul West's "The Tent of Orange Mist" takes place in Nanking itself, in the thick of the bloody invasion. The Japanese officer in this case has little to recommend him. A depraved brute, he turns the villa of the heroine, an aristocratic



girl he has violated and corrupted, into a luxury bordello (the Tent of Orange Mist).

As the unfortunate girl (with the equally unfortunate name of Scald Ibis) sinks to ever-lower depths of degradation, her disappeared father, an eminent scholar, returns to their house in secret. (He, no less surprisingly, is called Ho.) This haughty mandarin takes up residence in the chimney, where he kills time by playing with an old piece of bubble gum and whispering to his daughter through a crack in the screen. Eventually he crawls out of hiding to work for the resident Japanese officers by posing as a houseboy, while his daughter cheerfully goes about her business as a madam. As if this were not preposterous enough, Scald Ibis entertains her fellow "comfort women" during their free time with wickedly dull accounts of an obscure Jesuit missionary's career in the Far East. A more bizarre way of boosting employee morale would be hard to imagine.

The characters seem befuddled by the nonsense imposed on them. An officer rapes young women with bottles, then sets their pubic hair on fire, but "why he did it he could not have said." He also enjoys sticking postage stamps on a girl's naked body. But "why [he] dotted on it would be hard to say." Nobody seems to be sure what exactly is going on — or to really care — and the reader is basically told to shut up and eat his spinach with statements like: "How much of this Scald Ibis knew... will never be known." Not to the reader, and not to the writer, I suspect.

Wendy Law-Yone, the author of the novels "Irrawaddy Tango" and "The Coffin Tree," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Gifts for That Fetishist On Your Holiday List

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — My friend mistakenly got a catalogue in the mail the other day that was meant for the guy who lives down the hall.

Now she's too scared to return it. The Christmas catalogue from the Edge Co. is not your usual offering of cherub candlesticks and cat tapestry tote bags. It features leg irons, viper rifle crossbows, medieval axes, Iroquois tomahawks, kung fu throwing knives, South African commando bayonets, Hitler Youth daggers, a book on the "Secrets of Lock Picking," and a "Screaming Hot Venom" pepper gas guaranteed to drive off grizzly bears, drunks, dope-heads and psychotics.

The last page offers videos on "How to Meet Women Easily" and "What Women Really Want." "She's out there waiting for you," the catalogue promises consumers of lock-picking devices and leg irons. Catalogues, some stranger than others, are coming like Hitchcock's birds, one or two at first, then a steady trickle. Finally an inescapable, menacing torrent.

They are full of shiny junk. Or, if you believe Ralph Lauren, they are full of personal statements about our dreams. Or, if you believe Cher, they are full of "wondrous things that defy the mysteries of the ages." Or, if you believe J. Peterman, they are full of things that have a "factual romance" about them.

I like catalogues. They're like safe sex for shopping. You look through and see something you want and turn down the page, and then you never get around to sending for it. Some stuff you just have to have, though, like the Limited Edition ties based on Frank Sinatra paintings in the Danna Michaels catalogue. (It's only a matter of time before LeRoy Neiman makes records.)

Some catalogues are sternly ecological. Patagonia's copy might have been written by Al Gore. It instructs customers to buy fewer clothes and to give old clothes to charity. "Our shredded, unguaranteed clothes can live on as rags," it says.

Some are spiritually materialistic. "Collections of the Vatican Museums" sells stained glass decanters and a money clip with a picture of St. Peter's Square.

Some are altruistic. Besides selling turquoise jewelry and "Indian

munchkin" Christmas ornaments, the Southwest Indian Foundation asks customers to buy a food basket for 6-year-old Emily Manyoats.

Catalogues are not only philosophy. They are also anthropology. This will be remembered as the era of gargoyles, fish-shaped objects and T-shirts with stupid sayings, often about fish. ("Kiss my bass.") No one reads books anymore, but literature is hot decor. There are fake libraries everywhere, hiding TV remote controls, compact disks, tissue boxes and decanters. A ubiquitous literary item is also a ubiquitous staple of Newt Gingrich's wardrobe — a silk tie of stacked books.

Catalogues can be escapist entertainment, the "Purple Rose of Cairo" trick of experiencing a more glamorous life while sitting still. You can join Cher in her "Sancuary" catalogue, featuring interior design for the luxurious dungeon.

I like catalogues. They're like safe sex for shopping.

You can go to Neiman Marcusland and pretend you're sporting an \$11,000 cat-and-teddy-bear charm bracelet, a \$3,995 lynx jacket and a \$65,000 antique tiara with 687 diamonds weighing 40 carats, and belting double old-fashioned in Baccarat crystal, carrying a Judith Leiber minaudière in the shape of a jeweled serpent and sashaying in a white marabou bolero.

You can go "shopping après-ski" in Vail, skimming through the Golden Bear catalogue, fantasizing about what it would be like to lounge around the lodge in a mink head-wrap and a recycled black rubber BMW backpack, while your beloved swigs Armagnac from a \$560 sterling silver flask.

Who are these people? The downscale catalogues are the last refuge of surrealism. Who can resist reindeer antlers that fit on a cat's head, a biker jacket for a dog, sunglasses with Elvis sideburns, a Santa cap with dreadlocks, and a golf beret "crafted from turf-like material to look and feel just like a putting green and featuring a miniature flag pole and plastic golf ball?"

I turn these pages and helplessly I reach for the phone. But I'm in luck. My credit card is denied.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WRITTEN by a top-ranked player, "Points, Schmoits! Marty Bergen's Winning Bridge Secrets," consists mostly of pithy advice to improve the reader's game, but the author occasionally strays into sheer entertainment, as on the diagrammed deal. It occurred in the 1983 Spingold Knockout Team Championship, and he held the East cards. His team was trailing, and he was in the mood for desperate measures.

Instead of a totally normal pass, he made the weird opening of two diamonds. In his methods this purported to show a weak two-bid in spade, and his suit as far short of the normal requirements in length and strength even at favorable vulnerability — and this was unfavorable.

Such wild experiments usually end in disaster, but this one resulted in a triumph. South was in some difficulty and tried two no-trump, rather than three clubs.

North naturally raised to three no-trump, having no fear whatever of a spade lead. West, says Bergen, "cleverly avoided a spade lead" and tried the di-

amond jack with a happy outcome: the defense took the first six tricks.

North-South were horrified to find that they had good play for a slam in a black suit. But in the replay Bergen's teammate picked the wrong slam. Six spades would have been unbeatable, in spite of the trump split, and the actual slam in six clubs was defeated by a diamond lead and a spade ruff. It is curious that the 5-0 spade division is no problem to the declarer in spades, but is fatal if South played in clubs and finds a normal trump split.

NORTH
♠ A Q 5 3
♥ K 7 5
♦ 9 7 2
♣ Q 3

WEST
♠ Q 6 4 2
♥ J 10 8 5 4
♦ J 8 6

EAST (D)
♠ 8 7 6 4 2
♥ J 9 3
♦ A K 3
♣ 10 4

SOUTH
♠ K J 10
♥ A 10 8
♦ Q
♣ A K 9 7 5 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
East 2♦ South 3NT West 3NT
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond jack.

Moonlight and Sake: 10 Ideas for Frugal Tokyo Sightseeing

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO—Once upon a time, when the dollar was golden and the yen inconsequential, travelers to Japan lived well, using their pocket calculator only when the zeroes ran on too long. Today the dollar is trying to maintain a value of 100 yen and the calculator is archaic. It is too simple to figure out what things are worth when 100 yen is \$1. But it's still possible to see the world's most expensive city without breaking the bank.

See Tokyo as touring Japanese do who hunt out the famous site, the beautiful temple, the nostalgia of old neighborhoods. Enjoy simple rites like flower-viewing without giving up sophisticated tastes like sake or the theater. Join the Japanese in savoring the rewards of frugality. Here are a few, all under \$10.

• Start first in Asakusa at Sensoji Temple with the Japanese. When they tour the capital, they head for the ancient temple, first completed in 645, then rebuilt in 1958, to say their prayers, buy a fortune, and waft smoke from the temple's censer to the weakest part of their body for a cure. Elderly women serve it to their tips, students to their head. Unless you buy a 100-yen white-paper fortune (usually good), written in Japanese, to hang from a rack in the temple, or a 500-yen package of rice crackers, the sightseeing is free and the atmosphere lively. The temple compound is close to Asakusa Station on the Ginza subway line.

• To return to the center of Tokyo, take a 45-minute cruise along the Sumida River. About a 5-minute walk from Sensoji is the River Commuter station where a 560-yen ticket carries passengers along the river, the city's main thoroughfare when Tokyo was still Edo (1603-1868). The poignancy evoked by the writer Kafu Nagai's stories

about the prewar Sumida and its villages is no longer apparent in the high-rises that line the banks. They tower above the handful of tiled-roof wooden houses that remain. The pleasure of the trip is seeing the life on the water and passing under the 11 bridges that span it, each architecturally different. Azuma, the oldest and most famous, is 300 years old, rebuilt of course; the Kachidoki was modeled after a split bridge spanning the Chicago River. Hinode



Pier, near Hamamatsuchō station on the Japan Railways Yamanote line, is the end of the trip. There you can get a train back to a station near the Ginza.

• To try Japan's national drink, the traditional rice wine sake, go to the Japan Sake Center at 5-9-1 Ginza Dori, or Avenue, near the Nissan showroom and across the street from Mitsukoshi department store. At the center young women serve five different types of sake for 500 yen. It is closed Thursdays and holidays. Hours 10:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. The subway stop is Ginza on the Hibiya or Ginza lines.

• Continue up Ginza Dori a few blocks to the Kabuki-za, the glorious theater where a single act from a full-length Kabuki drama



costs from 600 to 900 yen, depending on the running time. In September one could choose a scene from a melodrama about 12th-century warrior clans, a love scene in which Prince Genji was caught between two paramours, a living one and a ghost, or all of "Scarface Yosaburo," about a gen-



teel young man whose body is slashed up by hoodlums because he fell in love with a gangster's girlfriend. The costumes and stage techniques are justly famous, the pace is slow, but the extravagant emotions carry the day. Tickets are available at the box office each day immediately before the performance. The disadvantage of the cheap tickets is climbing up four flights of stairs to the balcony. The advantage is the best seat in the house for a panoramic view of the extensive stage. (Buying a ticket for the entire program, priced from 2,500 yen to 16,000 yen, enables renting earphones with an English translation.) Kabuki-za is



above the Higashi-Ginza subway station on the Hibiya line.

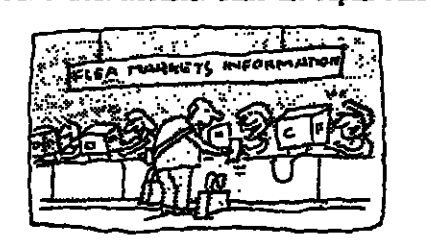
• To put old Edo and modern Tokyo into historical perspective, a visit to the Edo-Tokyo Museum is a must. Built in a vast contemporary structure, the space, uncrowded and arranged chronologically, well serves an ambitious project: to preserve the city's 400-year-old history and to educate and entertain Japanese and foreigners. Original artifacts, old books and prints, scale-model reproductions of the early Ginza, an elaborate merchant establishment, the Rokumeikan pleasure palace, where upper-class Japanese learned to entertain foreign diplomats, educators and engineers from 1883-1889, are all fascinating. Most spectacular are the 55 large-scale replicas, including the Nihonbashi Bridge, a newspaper office, a split row

house, a Kabuki stage. Real objects from ordinary lives like the meager furnishings in the row house with its small shop out front suggest the poverty of an urban people. Reminders of the 1923 Great Kanto earthquake pale beside exhibits of the World War II destruction of the city. A video of the March 10, 1945, air raids with sound and commentary runs regularly and replicas of soldiers selling or shopping at Shinjuku Station's black market are light years away from the proud display of one of the first 14-inch television sets, an early



refrigerator, a rice cooker, the first Subaru. An afternoon or a day at the Edo-Tokyo Museum costs only 500 yen for adults, and nothing for those 65 or over. Take the Japan Railways Sōbu line to Ryōgoku station. The museum is behind the easily recognized, green-roofed Sumo stadium, Kokugikan.

• For a glance at the real thing, an intact neighborhood that reflects the old *shimamachi*, the downtown, or what the writer Edward Seidenicker calls the Low City, go to Yanaka, the temple town of Tokyo. It survived the earthquake and 1945 well enough to give the visitor a sense of prewar living. Many old temples surround one of the city's largest cemeteries and so do narrow lanes, where the latticed facades of wooden houses are out of the past. Note the shops of craftsmen, makers of paper food baskets, pottery, ivory and steaming *soba*, buckwheat noodles. Take the Japan Rail



Yamanote line to Nippori and head up the slope to the cemetery on the left. Walk through the grounds observing the occasional pint-sized bottle of sake besides the



flowers, for thirsty spirits. In a few minutes the lane opens to an enclave of temples where the serenity is free. (A bowl of noodles may cost from 500 to 1,000 yen.)

• Weekend flea markets are an entertaining source of souvenirs and affordable antiques. Treasures in a Sunday fair include piles of used silk kimonos and *obi*, the long, wide brocade sashes, odd pieces of porcelain and pottery, small furniture, Japanese dolls, records, pictures, and plates commemorating famous sumo wrestlers—or the marriage of Charles and Di. Try Togo Shrine, Nogi Shrine, or the steps of the Rei building in Roppongi. There are several others. For dates, times and directions check the free monthly Tour Companion newspaper or visit the Tourist Information Center on Harumi Dori, opposite the American Express Office.



• The great outdoor sport in October and November is chrysanthemum-viewing. Forget the garden variety: the *kiku* is the imperial flower featured on the royal crest. Those on display are as tall as human beings. Bright and subtle colors and inspired heights reveal a manic artistry. For 300 yen the garden at Meiji Shrine, before the entrance to the sacred precinct, presents private viewing in a wooded, lakeside setting. Continue on to the famous Shinto

shrine that honors Emperor Meiji (1868-1912) of the 1868 Meiji Restoration that brought Japan out of feudalism and into the international arena. For both flowers and shrine get off at Harajuku station on the Japan Rail Yamanote line or at Meiji-Jingumae on the Chiyoda subway line. Follow signs to the garden and shrine. (The flowers can be seen earlier in the season, for free, at Asakusa's Sensoji Temple, mid-October to mid-November; and Hibiya Park in the center of Tokyo, near the Hibiya station on the Hibiya line, most of November.)

• While in the royal mode, join the joggers or walkers along the outer moats that enclose the Imperial Palace grounds. Start at the Hibiya Moat. Only two blocks from the Tourist Information Center and Hibiya station, and go east to the East Garden, no



entrance fee, or west along Uchibori Dori and the Sakurada Moat, which protects the actual palace. You won't see the royals out pruning the trees, but you may catch sight of their gardeners at the gatehouses.

• Another pretty pleasure for frugal travelers is autumn moon-viewing or *tsukimi*. Sitting on the wide porch of a traditional house is preferred, but leaning out the hotel room window on a moonlit night is all right too. The custom was to catch the moon, or moonlight itself, in a cup of sake and go to bed happy.

A final thrill for tourists who can moon-view at home is suddenly to see the elusive Mount Fuji. Continue to glance south-southwest. Fuji is spectacular. In 1869 the British landscape painter Alfred East did not see it. He went home in a post, saying, "Japan without Fuji is like lacquer that lacks lac." Good Japanese lacquer is very pretty and not cheap. Fuji-San is magnificent and free.

Christine Chapman, who lived in Japan for many years, recently returned from three weeks in Tokyo, solvent.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Get Shorty

Directed by Barry Sonnenfeld.

U.S.

If you'd like to know who Chili Palmer is, he has a fine answer: "I'm the one telling you how it is." That describes not only the no-balance hero of Elmore Leonard's "Get Shorty," played to suave perfection by John Travolta in Barry Sonnenfeld's bright new movie, but also Leonard himself. The author's sardonic voice has been lost in most films based on his fiction, but this one nicely captures that unruffled Leonard authority. And since "Get Shorty" is about Hollywood, it invites the sneaky self-mockery that gives this film its comic punch. Joining "Clueless" and "To Die For" as one more clever Hollywood satire with an

enlightened sense of fun, "Get Shorty" finds a terrific ensemble cast—including Gene Hackman, Rene Russo and Danny DeVito—in a typical Leonard success story. When opportunity knocks for any of the small-time operators he writes about, it tends to bring mind-boggling complications even to the simplest of illegal schemes. It's part of the joke here that Chili is a die-hard cineaste and loves reminiscing about smart, stylish tough-guy films he has enjoyed. "Get Shorty" belongs on that list.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

Goldeneye
Directed by Martin Campbell.
U.S.

Men can no longer carry on as they used to. But no one seems

to have debriefed James Bond. In "Goldeneye," an entertaining collision of old values and new, the latest Bond (Pierce Brosnan) is still a dashing rascal in a tuxedo, defending queen and country from megalomaniacal psychotics, but never too busy for a little lady-killing. Oh, this movie pretends to tackle the politics. M, Bond's imperious boss at MI6, is now a woman (Judi Dench), who takes a withering view of Bond's sexual shenanigans. But she's seen as a humorless, crotchety bean-counter, rather than the new spirit of liberation. There's another politically correct moment when Miss Moneybags (an old character played by a new actress, Samantha Bond) playfully informs 007 that his flirtatious comments are grounds for sexual harassment.

"What's the penalty?" he asks. "You'll have to act on all your innuendos," she says. At the most basic, crowd-pleasing level, "Goldeneye" (Bond producer-for-life Albert Broccoli's 17th) does the trick. Naturally, the world's in big trouble again. Russian military renegades and a mysterious mastermind want to destroy the London financial market with

state-of-the-art electromagnetic satellite zappers. Bond needs to identify the saboteurs and, as usual, fight his way out of a plethora of tricky, breathtaking situations. In a scene that's likely to produce the loudest audience response, for instance, Bond chases the bad guys through downtown Moscow in a tank. New Bond man Brosnan can't be faulted for much. He's always been generically sexy, a sort of programmed cover boy. In this new venture, he's appropriately handsome and suave. He doesn't have a soul to speak of. But then again, not everyone can be Sean Connery. And given the inevitability of sequels and new blood, he's as dynamic as a chiseled operative as anyone could hope for.

(Desson Howe, WP)

Three Days / Corridor
Directed by Sharanus Baras.
Lithuania.

These two almost speechless films, out of a country that barely produces movies, make an astonishing apparition: the young director who shot them in the wasteland of Kaliningrad and in the somber halls of a collective apartment house, is

talked about as a new Tarkovsky. Yet Sharanus Baras evokes a godless universe that looks like Bruegel's winter landscapes. He composes narrative as a mosaic blanketed across a post-Soviet disaster area—sunless and asphyxiating. Between "Three Days" (1991), shot in color, and "Corridor" (1994), in black and white, his vision has darkened. The camera rushes through ruins, distant sounds seep through bomb-scarred buildings, while outside, fires rage in the night, frozen rivers gleam. Lost young people run and halt, limp and lean on each other, prematurely aged. Then comes a moment when music breaks out: They dance, drink and spin with bacchanal abandon. Ghostly couples merge and dissolve, love is fugitive, for nothing can thrive on such impoverished soil, but at the end, a mysterious change has visited the scene. Katerina Golubeva is the intense focus of both films; she has a face that captures light and promises better things for this blighted world.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)



Clockwise from left: Russo, Travolta, Hackman and DeVito, the stars of "Get Shorty."

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3, rue Pergolèse - 75016 PARIS
Tel: 33-1-4007 9677
Fax: 33-1-4900 1211
Promo: 720F/night

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TILSITT ***
23, rue Bercy - 75017 PARIS
Tel: 33-1-4380 3971
Fax: 33-1-4766 3763
Promo: 400F/night

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ETOILE MAILLOT ***
10, rue du Bois de Boulogne - 75016 Paris
Tel: 33-1-4900 4260
Fax: 33-1-4900 5569
Promo: 400F/night

A small, quiet street, between the Champs-Elysées and the Porte Maillot, harbors this traditional hotel with large rooms and the charm of antique furniture.

ELYSEES REGENCY ****
41, Av. Marceau - 75016 PARIS
Tel: 33-1-4720 4265
Fax: 33-1-4952 0442
Promo: 720F/night

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Concrete...
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The Case for Sharing a Private Jet

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

FEW people would claim that riding their own business jet is the cheapest way to get around. And it may not sound like a very good investment to the stockholders at a time when you are slashing travel costs and laying off staff. But you may be able to justify the cost of a one-eighth or one-quarter share of a business jet through a novel time-sharing program called "fractional ownership."

Bargains abound, thanks to the recession, but it's unlikely that you'll find a suitable plane for less than \$1 million; you'll probably have to pay between \$2 million and \$4 million.

A Cessna Citation II, the entry level for a jet, costs from around \$1 million (used) to \$2.6 million new; a faster jet like a Lear 31A will cost up to \$5 million, and longer range jets like a Lear 60 or Falcon 2000, a Gulfstream or a Challenger will cost from \$10.5 to \$17 million and beyond.

Then you're faced with hiring your own crew and maintenance people, or paying a management company to operate your plane. So when the chairman wants it for the security analysts meeting, it is either out for charter or grounded for maintenance.

Chartering a Citation II from London to Strasbourg and back at \$1,500 an hour will cost around \$3,500; hardly a steal when you compare it with the round-trip business class fare of \$420. It only makes sense if you take half-a-dozen colleagues along.

But you would arrive faster than a scheduled flight and be back (if you must) in time for lunch. Take in Maastricht and Vienna on the way to Strasbourg and you can still return the same day. This may cost about \$5,000, but there is no other way you could do this.

Similarly, a day-trip from Cannes to Hamburg and Zurich and back would cost \$68,000 francs (about \$13,600) — 13,600 francs per head if there are five of you.

YOU'LL never justify the cost of a business jet by how much you save in airline tickets. It comes down to how much you value your time and the opportunity to take trips that you couldn't otherwise and to run on your own schedule — especially in forays into Russia, Africa or China. Plus the lack of stress, being able to work or relax, meet with associates in privacy, and the blessed freedom from the misery of megahubs. What price do you put on that? Whether to acquire a business jet often comes down to an act of faith — an entrepreneurial rather than a spreadsheet decision. A rule of thumb is that it is only worthwhile if you need it to fly more than 350 hours a year. But it is the intangible benefits that make the most tangible case.

Fractional ownership is a novel com-

promise. You buy, say, an eighth- or a quarter-share of a plane in which you have legal title and access to a certain number of hours a year. You pay a monthly management fee, which covers fixed costs — hangar space, insurance, maintenance, crew salaries — plus so much an hour for the actual time you are in the air. There is no charge for deadhead legs (positioning flights), which can double the cost of a charter. You are guaranteed availability of your plane, or a similar plane in the fleet, wherever you are, at four to six hours notice. You have a guaranteed buy-back of your capital asset at "fair market value," typically after five years.

"We were first with fractional ownership with our NetJet program in 1987,"

The Frequent Traveler

says Kevin Russell, senior vice president of Executive Jet Inc. in New Jersey. "It grew very slowly at first; but as we began to come out of the recession in 1991/92, the idea started to take off, and revenue has grown 50 percent a year from 1992 to 1995."

"We have 300 owners right now — 30 percent are private individuals, 50 percent are private companies and the rest are large public corporations who use NetJet to supplement their existing corporate fleets."

"NetJet serves a very broad niche. If you fly between 70 and 400 hours a year you might want to think about fractional ownership — less than 70 hours, it's better to charter. However, we do have NetJet owners who only fly 50 hours and own a one-sixteenth share. Each one-eighth share gives you 100 hours a year occupied flying. You have a bank of time — 500 hours over five years — so you can use, say, 70 hours this year and 125 next year."

"We came into fractional ownership as a manufacturer of Learjets and Challengers to expand the market for people who really need a business jet but cannot justify owning and operating a whole plane of their own," says Robert Gillespie, president of Bombardier Business Jet Solutions, a sister company of American Airlines, in Dallas. "In the States there are 5,000 jets owned by 3,500 companies or individuals. But there are more than 50,000 companies with an-

nual sales of more than 25 million dollars. That's a lot of people out there who need to be on the move and in touch with far-flung operations, suppliers or customers. If you're going anywhere other than to the major hubs, you end up having to make connections. It's all about time."

Business Jet Solutions' FlexJet program offers multiples of one-eighth shares over five years in three types of plane: Learjet 31A, Learjet 60, and Challenger 601-3R for a minimum of 100 hours per year. A one-eighth share of a Learjet 31A costs \$700,000 purchase price, \$5,500 a month and \$1,500 for each hour you fly. You can trade up or down between types of plane as your needs change.

"FlexJet is cheaper than buying your own plane if you fly less than 500 hours a year and cheaper than your own used plane at about 300 hours a year," Gillespie says.

"Charter is tough to compare because it depends on exactly how you fly. If you're just going straight out and back from a major center without deadhead legs and standby charges, charter will be cheaper every time. You're looking at \$1,500 an hour to charter a Learjet 31A. Assuming 100 occupied hours a year just going out and back, that's \$750,000 over five years which is cheaper than FlexJet."

EXECUTIVE Jet plans to launch NetJet in Europe in the first quarter of 1996 in a marketing alliance with Zimex Aviation in Zurich. "Several U.S. companies have asked for the program over there so we're going to start positioning some Citations in Europe," Russell says. "We're also looking at the Middle East and Asia. In China, for example, there's a big demand for business jets."

"We spent a lot of money promoting a look-alike program to NetJet, but reluctantly pulled out earlier this year," says Tony Mack, chairman of Air London, the largest charter broker in Europe. "I think one day fractional ownership will come but it may take years. You have cross-border problems of owning a plane: a German, Swiss, Belgian and a Brit all wanting it tax-allowable."

"Charter, though, is growing fast as the recession fades. Our profits were up 68 percent last year and we arranged 5,000 charters for about 500 clients all over the world; about 44 percent of our business is overseas. Companies — and travel agencies — are now looking at the 'total travel solution' and charter may be part of that. How else do you get from North Dakota to Florence except by a combination of scheduled and charter? People fly out to Hong Kong on a nice scheduled carrier, then pick up a business jet and fly around China for a week. Some things you can't do by conventional means."

FEAR THIS

With Christmas a month away, Coca Cola is sending eight of its classic Santa Claus paintings to the Louvre. Cultural imperialism for sure, but they won't hang with the Mona Lisa. The Santas drinking soda pop will be part of a show on advertising in the underground mall.

AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

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EL AL	Paris to Tel Aviv/Eilat	Round-trip for 2,240 French francs (\$460) on all flights except Friday/Saturday. Until Dec. 19.
HOLIDAY INN/VISA/AVIS	Asia-Pacific	Pay with Visa and get 40 to 50 percent off room rates at participating Holiday Inns and Crown Plaza hotels and resorts plus 30 percent discount on Avis rental. Until Jan. 31.
HYATT	Worldwide	Winter Promotion offers savings of up to 45 percent on published rates at 56 hotels in Europe, Middle East, USA, South America, and Asia-Pacific. From Dec. 1 to Feb. 29.
INTER-CONTINENTAL	Asia-Pacific	"Seasonal Spectacular" low rates single/double for minimum two-night stay include buffet breakfast and double miles with participating airlines. Subject to availability; some blackout dates. Until Jan. 31.
QANTAS	South Pacific	Travelers arriving in Australia, New Zealand or Fiji with any carrier can buy a Qantas South Pacific airpass for travel either within Australia or for trips around the three countries. Pass costs from 180 to 230 Australian dollars (\$133 to \$170) a sector.
SWISSAIR	France to Switzerland	FFP members earn a bonus of 750 miles in economy and 1,500 in business class on all flights between France and Switzerland. Until Dec. 15.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

THE ARTS GUIDE

BELOGIUM

Bruges
Kunstmuseum Oud Sint-Jaan, tel: (50) 33-56-56, open daily. To Jan 1: "Recent British Sculpture." A tribute to contemporary British sculptors, including Tony Craig, Richard Deacon and Veronica Ryan.

BRITAIN

London
Covent Garden, tel: (171) 304-4000. A new production of Paul Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler." Directed by Peter Sellars, conducted by Esa-Pekka Salonen, with Inga Nielsen, Christiane Oelze and Alan Titus. Nov. 28, Dec. 1 and 6.
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 434-5015, open daily. Continuing To Jan. 28: "Africa: The Art of a Continent."
Hayward Gallery, tel: (171) 928-8800, open daily. To Jan 14: "German Photographs of the 1930s." 150 photographs give an insight into the lives of ordinary Germans and reflect the

shift from the relaxed Weimar style to the regimentation of the Third Reich.

FRANCE

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-13-00, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To Feb. 12: "Feminin-Masculin: le Sexe de l'Art." 500 works by more than 100 artists tentatively document the concept of gender in art. Also, To Jan. 1: "Leszko Moholy-Nagy." Hungarian sculptor, painter, designer and photographer.
Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To Jan. 1: "Cézanne." About 200 paintings, watercolors and drawings by the Provencal painter.
Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires, tel: (1) 44-17-60-00, closed Tuesdays. To May 6: "Le Compagnonnage: Chemin de l'Excellence." Documents the tradition, institutions and work of the members of the French trade guilds, from the 15th century to the present.

GERMANY

Hannover
Wilhelm-Busch-Museum, tel: (511) 71-40-76, closed Mondays. To Jan. 28: "Von Goya bis Dubuffet." More than 30 graphic print series reflecting political, artistic and sociological changes from 1799 to the 1950s. Includes works by Beckmann, Chagall, Dix, Goya, Klinger, Toulouse-Lautrec and Picasso.

ITALY

Bologna
Galleria d'Arte Moderna, tel: (51) 50-28-56, open daily. To Jan. 14: "Henry Moore: Gli Uomini Diedi Anni." More than 90 works, including 35 sculptures, created by Henry Moore in his last 10 years.

POLAND

Lodz
Museum Szukla, tel: (42) 749-698, closed Mondays. To April 14: "From Tadeusz Kantor's Estate." 200 works

by the Polish artist and playwright.

SPAIN


Barcelona
Museu Picasso, tel: (3) 319-63-10, closed Mondays. To Jan. 28: "Picasso and Els Quatre Gats." Works created between 1898 and 1904 document Picasso's relationship with the Catalan avant-garde.

UNITED STATES

New York
Brooklyn Museum, tel: (718) 638-5000, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Jan. 14: "Expressionism to Neo-Expressionism: 20th Century German Prints." Woodcuts, intaglio prints, and lithographs by Nolde, Kirchner, Kollwitz and Baselitz.

Washington
Kennedy Center, tel: (202) 416-7800. Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." Conducted by Heinz Fricke with Helen Donath, Jeanne Pilard and Eric Halfonson. Nov. 24, 26 and 28.

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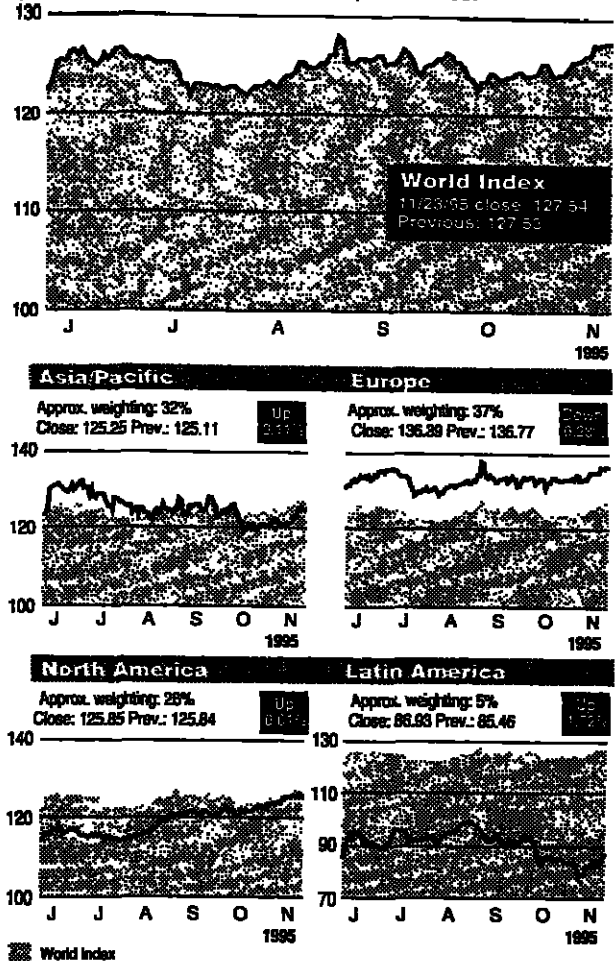
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



THE TRIB INDEX: 127.54
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors

Sector	Close	Prev.	% change
Energy	129.53	129.85	-0.25
Utilities	124.79	124.51	+0.22
Finance	119.68	119.85	-0.01
Services	118.81	118.78	+0.03
Capital Goods	131.52	131.47	+0.04
Raw Materials	142.62	141.67	+0.67
Consumer Goods	133.07	133.21	-0.11
Miscellaneous	134.59	134.85	-0.19

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Mr. Artioli's Dream Car Spins Out Bugatti Maker Fights for Control of Insolvent Firm

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MODENA, Italy — Romano Artioli has always glowed at the mention of the word Bugatti — stirred by memories of roadsters like the fabulous Type 41, dubbed La Royale, that Ettore Bugatti built for Europe's gilded set between the world wars.

Mr. Artioli, who built a fortune importing Japanese cars into Italy and exporting Italian sports cars to Germany, dreamed of reviving the Bugatti name on a line of luxury cars designed in the spirit of the originals.

But in September, Mr. Artioli's dream was threatened when a court here declared Bugatti Automobili SpA, the company he built, insolvent after it failed to pay \$125 million of debts.

Alberto Levoni, a law professor in Modena and Mr. Artioli's lawyer, said Mr. Artioli had "squeezed dry the lemon" of his personal fortune and that a search for outside investors, which turned up an Indian maharaja among other potential participants, had been fruitless in the end.

Some have suggested that Bugatti's problems could even threaten Mr. Artioli's other assets, such as the Group Lotus sports-car company in Britain that he acquired in 1993 from General Motors

Corp., but Mr. Levoni denied this.

Mr. Artioli remains undaunted. The insolvent decision, he said in September, "has thrown us to the ground, but I will not throw in the sponge."

The story began in the 1980s, when Mr. Artioli, a self-made man from Bolzano in northeastern Italy, bought the rights to Ettore Bugatti's name, as well as more than 45,000 of his drawings and designs, from a French government agency that acquired them after Mr. Bugatti died without heirs in 1947.

Mr. Artioli built a gleaming factory, Bugatti Automobili, near Modena, the birthplace of such legendary sports cars as the Ferrari and the Maserati.

In 1991, as 1,000 bottles of champagne were popped, he unveiled the EB-110, a \$300,000 roadster with a monstrous 12-cylinder engine and a six-speed transmission, on the terraces of the Palace of Versailles in France. The name was a reference to Ettore Bugatti and the 110th anniversary of his birth in Milan. Some critics declared the EB-110 the most beautiful car ever built.

Two years later, he followed up at the Geneva Auto Show with a prototype of the EB-112, a four-door model by the Italian auto designer Giugiaro.

At about the same time, Mr. Artioli started a company in Bolzano called Ettore

Bugatti to market designer products such as scarves, fountain pens, men's clothing and luggage bearing the EB logo.

To finance all this, Mr. Artioli had borrowed heavily, though he mainly drew on his personal fortune.

[In an interview last year with the International Herald Tribune, Mr. Artioli said he owned only 18 percent of the carmaker, with the rest held by Bugatti Investment, a Luxembourg-based company whose stock was split among five European industrial groups.]

[But in a later interview with the Herald Tribune, Mario Barbieri, vice chairman of Bugatti Automobili, said Mr. Artioli was the majority owner and had been since the company's founding in 1987.]

Though the designer goods sold nicely, only 150 of the EB-110 cars were built. Mr. Artioli said about 35 were shipped to Germany, but the car was virtually excluded from the crucial American market by safety standards. As the yen appreciated against Western currencies, meanwhile, Mr. Artioli's Japanese car business stalled in Europe. By 1994, Bugatti Automobili was sputtering.

A consortium of Italian businessmen bid for Bugatti this year, pursuing a strategy of reviving the car to sell designer products. But when insolvency was declared, the offer was withdrawn.

Enron Agrees to Cut Cost of India Plant

Bloomberg Business News

BOMBAY — Enron Corp. agreed to cut the cost of a stalled \$2.8 billion power plant by at least \$750 million if a state government revived the project, India's biggest foreign investment, two people familiar with the negotiations said Thursday.

The American energy company could cut the cost of the project by as much as \$1 billion, these people said, in return for approval by the Maharashtra state government. Enron also agreed to increase the capacity of the project.

"This will set a new benchmark for the country," one of the people said of the agreement. Enron's offer is part of a package recommended to the state government by a team the government set up to negotiate with the company.

The government agreed Nov. 4 to renegotiate the two-phase project after announcing in August it would cancel it because it was too expensive. It is now considering its team's recommendation to allow Enron to resume work at the site 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Bombay.

Enron's joint venture in India, Dabhol Power Co., will save about \$470 million by transferring the cost of one of its facilities to a separate company. The facility, which is to turn liquefied natural gas back into a gas, will sell its output to the plant and to third parties.

Enron agreed to cut other project costs by about \$360 million, one of the people familiar with the talks said. Part of that saving would be realized by Enron tendering for equipment for the project's second phase rather than buying it from its partners in the venture, General Electric

Co. and Bechtel Inc. The savings from both components could be higher, possibly totaling \$1 billion.

Enron also offered to increase the capacity of the plant to around 2,215 megawatts from the 2,095 megawatts originally planned. That means the cost per megawatt could fall as low as 26.5 million rupees (\$762,000) from 49 million rupees.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board, the government-run distributor, will be offered a 30 percent stake in the project. The government wanted more, but Enron said it could not offer more because of agreements with its lenders.

Another factor in favor of reviving the project is power shortages. The state government announced this week it would cut power supplies to parts of the state for seven months starting in December.

Bonn Blames Currency for Halt in Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — German economic growth ground to a halt in the third quarter, the government said Thursday, blaming the strong Deutsche mark and soaring labor costs for driving up the price of German goods and squeezing company profits.

The Economics Ministry put an official stamp on private-sector reports that the two-year-old recovery has stalled, saying that gross domestic product was "virtually unchanged" in the July-to-September period.

The ministry added that the year-to-year change in the third quarter was "clearly" lower than the 2.6 percent year-on-year growth rate posted in the first half.

The Federal Statistics Office is due to release detailed data on the third quarter on Dec. 7, but the Economics Ministry often released its own estimate in advance.

Most economists also expect growth to remain static in the fourth quarter as companies cut production further to reduce to reduce inventory.

The main culprit, the ministry said in its monthly economic report, was the appreciation of the mark, which made German products too expensive in some export markets and robbed Germany industry of its full share of growing world trade.

"The effect was to brake domestic investment activity, add to pressures to streamline operations and magnify the trend of companies to move jobs to cheaper foreign regions," the ministry said.

The expansion of Europe's biggest economy had already slowed to an annual rate of 2.5 percent in the second quarter from 3.7 percent in the last quarter of 1994.

With a moribund economy and no sign of inflation, spec-

ulation has grown that the Bundesbank will make stimulative cuts in German interest rates, already at the lowest levels in seven years.

Lower rates could help cool the mark. The currency's surge this year of 9 percent against the dollar and 4 percent against a weighted measure of the currencies of Germany's trading partners has unleashed a wave of German corporate investment in lower-cost locations.

German businesses have been coping with a steadily rising currency for 20 years, the legacy of the Bundesbank's tough monetary policies and the resulting use of the mark as the world's No. 2 reserve currency behind the dollar.

Bundesbank council member Hans-Jürgen Krupp became the first to quantify the human cost of the sky-high mark, saying this week that the economic slowdown would cost Germany a quarter million jobs in 1995 and 1996.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

French Growth Stalls

French economic growth seems to have almost come to a halt in the third quarter with a rate "close to zero," the government-owned Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations said Thursday, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

Government figures will be released Wednesday. Caisse des Dépôts said there were several negative factors at work in the French economy in the third quarter, including stagnant consumption and "feeble" business investment.

The bank estimated that French economic growth for 1995 would be 2.7 percent, down from earlier expectations of 2.9 percent. It revised its estimate for growth in 1996 to 2.3 percent from 2.7 percent.

ECONOMIC SCENE

World Trade Still Needs U.S. Leadership

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Whether it means to or not, the United States is close to abandoning the world trade leadership that it has exercised for the past half century, with ominous implications for the open world trading system.

Declining American influence was more obvious than ever at last weekend's summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Osaka, where the United States failed to persuade the group's Asian members to move toward free trade along traditional American lines.

It was the first time a major international economic group incorporating the United States has so strongly resisted the postwar Anglo-Saxon model of trade liberalization.

Instead of negotiating mutual concessions in a framework of binding rules and deadlines, APEC will more likely muddle ahead in what was hailed as the "Asian way." Consensus will be reached voluntarily, depending on the wishes of the 18 members at any one point — making it less probable that they will meet the target of complete free trade by 2020.

That means that President Bill Clinton's grandiose twin plans for free trade areas in Asia and Latin America — once trumpeted as dramatic foreign policy successes — are now both in serious trouble. Prospects for a trans-Atlantic free trade

area, which could have put the United States at the hub of three huge trade zones, also are rapidly receding.

The Western Hemisphere free-trade plan remains blocked in Washington, where Mr. Clinton and the Republican-led Congress cannot agree on terms for negotiating the next step: Chile's entry into the North American Free Trade Agreement.

As most Latin American countries are pressing rapidly ahead with their own free-trade arrangements, the deadlock threatens U.S. primacy in the drive to open Western hemisphere markets.

In APEC, Washington's setback is due partly to the relative decline in American economic power now that East Asian countries conduct nearly half their trade with each other. The importance of the U.S. market, and American political leverage, are both diminishing — and the same thing will happen soon in Latin America.

It is not necessarily bad for the regional free-trade areas to receive a cold shower of reality. Although they can be useful in pioneering multilateral trade liberalization, regional trade zones also risk becoming hostile, warring blocs.

In any case, business is more interested in the laborious process of opening markets in fields such as customs and standards, which is continuing, than in grandiose long-term visions.

Much more serious would be a weakening of the U.S. commitment to a stronger and more open multilateral trading system, the driving force behind no

fewer than eight rounds of postwar world trade negotiations.

As Hugo Paemen and Alexandra Bensch point out in a new book, the latest and most comprehensive of these endeavors, the Uruguay Round, would never have happened without American "tenacity." Mr. Paemen, now head of the European Union delegation in Washington, was one of the top Uruguay Round negotiators for the EU. The book, "From the GATT to the WTO: The European Community in the Uruguay Round," is published by Leuven University Press in Belgium.

But Washington has at least temporarily withdrawn from its leadership role, mainly because support for new free-trade initiatives in the United States these days is close to zero.

No Republican presidential contender is trumpeting around New Hampshire singing the praises of free trade. Nor is Mr. Clinton. Bob Dole, the Republican front-runner, says trade liberalization should take a pause. Only Pat Buchanan, a fiery but crude protectionist, is winning applause on trade issues.

After the election, however, Washington must take steps to reinforce the multilateral system while it still can. It will soon be time to prepare the ninth trade round — which should be called "WTO 2000," after the new World Trade Organization, says Jeffrey J. Schott of the Institute for International Economics. The EU can help. But if Washington can no longer lead, the whole postwar system will be at risk.

Leeson Held on Return to Singapore

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Nicholas Leeson, the fugitive British trader whose massive losses caused the collapse of Barings PLC, will appear in a Singapore court Friday to face charges that could carry a long jail sentence.

Mr. Leeson, dressed in a green sweatshirt with a baseball cap worn backwards on his head, was formally arrested at Singapore airport Thursday after financial police from Singapore's Commercial Affairs Department escorted him back from Frankfurt, Germany, under an extradition order.

He smiled slightly and appeared untroubled by a battery of reporters, but said nothing.

Singapore authorities have prepared charges against him on 11 counts of fraud and forgery, which carry a maximum jail sentence of 14 years.

But legal sources said that Mr. Leeson was expected to provide evidence that could help in the prosecution of several former senior executives of Barings.

They said that if he did, the presiding judge could decide to reduce the severity of any sentence. Singapore does not have trial by jury.

Mr. Leeson, 29, fled Singapore in February shortly before the Barings group collapsed under the weight of more than \$1 billion in losses from his trading on futures exchanges in Singapore and Japan.

An investigation into the Barings affair that was commissioned by the Singapore government and released in October criticized senior managers of the group for incompetence in failing to control Mr. Leeson's activities.

Mr. Leeson agreed to drop a final appeal against his extradition and apologized for doubting whether he would get a fair trial in Singapore.

Mr. Leeson was accompanied on the flight by his wife, Lisa. They were allowed to sit together for most of flight, the longest time they have spent together since his arrest in Frankfurt on March 2.

Dollar's Loss, No One's Gain

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar is down and losing status, but neither the Deutsche mark nor the yen can yet lay claim to the role as the favored replacement, according to an authoritative study issued Thursday.

"There is no clear-cut indication" that the dollar's slide "has unilaterally favored either the yen or the German mark," the Bank for International Settlements said in a quarterly report.

From 1976 to mid-1995, the value of the dollar tumbled 72 percent from its high against the yen and 60 percent from its high against the mark.

During that period, the report shows, the dollar has given up between 20 percent and 36 percent of its share in three key sectors: official reserves, bank liabilities and international bonds.

The dollar accounted for 61 percent of official foreign exchange reserves in major industrialized countries at the end of last year, up from its low of 55 percent in 1990 but well below the nearly 80 percent share it had in 1976.

Both the mark, now accounting for almost 10 percent of reserves, and the yen, with almost 7 percent, have substantially increased market share since the mid-1980s.

The dollar's share of deposits made by non-

bank entities with international banks at midyear was only 41 percent, down from 77 percent in 1984. The mark's share is now about 20 percent, compared with less than 4 percent for the yen.

Likewise, the dollar's share of international bonds outstanding is now only 33 percent, compared with just over 60 percent in 1985. The yen now accounts for 18 percent of bonds outstanding, compared with 10 percent for the mark.

The increased use of the yen and the mark, the report said, "can be explained by regulatory and fiscal amendments, in addition to risk-aversion factors."

Indeed, it says, the decline in the relative importance of the dollar "has been more closely related to widespread currency diversification than to the adoption of a single substitute currency."

Dollar Rises in Light Trading

The dollar rose against most other major currencies in light trading on European markets, Agence France-Presse reported from London.

The currency rose to 1.4114 DM from 1.4087 DM on Wednesday, to 100.70 yen from 100.62 yen, to 1.1410 Swiss francs from 1.1389 francs and to 4.8635 French francs from 4.8605. The pound rose to \$1.5640 from \$1.5598. U.S. and Japanese markets were closed for holidays.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Nov. 23 Eurocurrency Deposits										Nov. 23
	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU			
Australia \$	1.082	1.074	1.065	1.056	1.047	1.038	1.029	1.020	1.011	1 month	5 1/8	5 1/8	3 1/4	2 1/8	6 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8			
Canada \$	1.074	1.065	1.056	1.047	1.038	1.029	1.020	1.011	1.002	3 months	5 1/8	5 1/8	3 1/4	2 1/8	6 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8			
France F	1.636	1.627	1.618	1.609	1.600	1.591	1.582	1.573	1.564	6 months	5 1/8	5 1/8	3 1/4	2 1/8	6 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8			
Germany M	1.636	1.627	1.618	1.609	1.600	1.591	1.582	1.573	1.564	1 year	5 1/8	5 1/8	3 1/4	2 1/8	6 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8			
Italy L	1.936	1.927	1.918	1.909	1.900	1.891	1.882	1.873	1.864											
Japan Y	100.62	100.52	100.42	100.32	100.22	100.12	100.02	99.92	99.82											
UK £	1.636	1.627	1.618	1.609	1.600	1.591	1.582	1.573	1.564											
Switzerland S	1.4087	1.4077	1.4067	1.4057	1.4047	1.4037	1.4027	1.4017	1.4007											
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EUROPE

Lyonnaise des Eaux To Buy U.K. Utility For \$1.28 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Northumbrian Water PLC accepted an \$1.28 billion bid Thursday by Lyonnaise des Eaux SA, a move that would almost double the French company's U.K. utility operations.

Lyonnaise said it would pay \$1.65 a share plus a special dividend of 14 pence a share.

ING Profit Rose 10% in Quarter

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV said Thursday its third-quarter net profit rose 10 percent as a surge in trading income helped offset insurance payments for hurricane damage.

ING, which rescued the British merchant bank Barings PLC from collapse in March, had profit of 699 million guilders (\$443 million), compared with 634 million guilders a year earlier.

Lyonnaise executives said the merger would lead to staff reductions at North East and Northumbrian, but they pledged that employees would not be forced out.

British authorities cleared the bid for Northumbrian this month on the condition that Lyonnaise agree to cut water prices by 15 percent in six years. The sale is subject to review by European Union authorities. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

"Overall, this is an encouraging set of numbers," said Andrew Goodwin, a London-based analyst for UBS Ltd. ING shares rose 1.00 guilder, to 100.90.

ENI Offering Falls Flat With Wary Retail Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The Italian government, which wrapped up the first part of its 6.3 trillion lire (\$3.96 billion) sale of Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA on Wednesday, is finding the country's individual investors skeptical.

By the time the retail part of the sale was closed, only 400 million shares of the world's eighth-largest oil and gas company had been bought by small investors, far below projections. The government originally set aside as many as 1 billion shares for retail investors.

"The ENI sale was a paradox," said Enrico Stock, manager of the Italy Fund at Lehman Brothers. "It was the only privatization with a downside protection, and it has been the least successful in terms of retail participation. This was the reaction of investors who lost almost 40 percent in previous privatizations."

Even though institutional interest was strong, the sluggish interest among individuals in what many analysts consider one of Italy's best companies raises concern about the government's ability to sell other assets.

Italy has stated sales of assets valued at more than 50 trillion lire in 1996, including 34 percent of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni SpA, 64 percent of the telephone company STET SpA, part of its 100 percent stake

in the utility ENEL SpA and the rest of ENI. ENI, which has annual revenue of more than \$30 billion, represents the largest Italian asset sale ever and the largest initial public offering in the world this year. The bulk of the government's 15 percent stake is being sold to institutional investors, who grabbed 750 million shares.

"Right now, people are skeptical of buying a company in the process of privatization because previous sales have demonstrated scant returns," said Settimio Stigliano, equity fund manager at Arca Fondi SpA.

Skepticism about the ENI sale comes as little surprise to many who have followed the Italian market's performance, however. The Mibtel index has fallen 11 percent since September.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

■ **INA to Propose Share Repurchase**
Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni said it would ask shareholders for permission to buy back 5 percent, or 400 billion lire, of its shares outstanding. Bloomberg Business News reported from Milan.

INA said it would ask shareholders on Jan. 10 to approve the purchase of as many as 200 million shares at as much as 3,000 lire a share.

Banks Shun Ferruzzi Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Italy's largest bank, said Thursday it had refused to become a member of a group of banks supporting Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA's rights of offering.

The Turin-based bank owns 15 percent of Ferruzzi, the holding company with interests including chemicals, food and cement.

Ferruzzi is asking shareholders for \$59 billion (\$603 million) in fresh capital to help reduce

its debt of 2 trillion lire. Ferruzzi announced the rights issue after plans for a merger involving the financial holding company Gemina SpA were shelved as a result of an investigation of alleged accounting irregularities at Gemina and one of its subsidiaries.

Before San Paolo's decision, Monte dei Paschi di Siena SpA also said it would not join the syndicate of banks supporting the Ferruzzi capital increase. Monte Paschi owns about 3.5 percent of Ferruzzi. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

GM Weighs New Plant In Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — General Motors Corp. began talks with the government Thursday on a plan to build a state-of-the-art car plant in Poland to produce as many as 100,000 vehicles annually, possibly in 1998.

David Herman, the president of GM's European unit Adam Opel AG, met with Poland's industry minister, Klemens Skorski, to discuss building a factory valued at as much as \$550 million. Deutsche marks (\$390 million). Mr. Herman said he expected to finish talks on the project by the end of January.

GM is planning to end its joint venture with the Polish carmaker Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych, known as FSO, because Daeewo Motor Co. bought a controlling stake in the Polish company. For the moment, Opel continues to assemble its Astra models at the FSO factory.

GM said that because auto production in Poland was vital to its European strategy, it would try to open its own production facility with a capacity of 70,000 to 100,000 passenger cars annually.

GM also said it would open a regional purchasing office in Warsaw. Opel and GM intend to support the Polish supplier industry and will be significantly increasing purchases of production materials from Central Europe in the coming years.

The new factory is expected to employ about 2,000 people. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe			
Index	London	FTSE 100 Index	Paris
1995	2000	3800	2100
1996	2100	3900	2200
1997	2200	4000	2300
1998	2300	4100	2400
1999	2400	4200	2500
2000	2500	4300	2600
2001	2600	4400	2700
2002	2700	4500	2800
2003	2800	4600	2900
2004	2900	4700	3000
2005	3000	4800	3100
2006	3100	4900	3200
2007	3200	5000	3300
2008	3300	5100	3400
2009	3400	5200	3500
2010	3500	5300	3600
2011	3600	5400	3700
2012	3700	5500	3800
2013	3800	5600	3900
2014	3900	5700	4000
2015	4000	5800	4100
2016	4100	5900	4200
2017	4200	6000	4300
2018	4300	6100	4400
2019	4400	6200	4500
2020	4500	6300	4600

Very briefly:

- Britain's Department of Trade and Industry called for an antitrust review of two proposed acquisitions of regional electric companies: National Power PLC's £2.8 billion (\$4.37 billion) bid for Southern Electric PLC and PowerGen PLC's £1.95 billion bid for Midlands Electricity PLC.
- Suntory Ltd., a Japanese brewer and distiller, denied reports that it would top a \$3.4 billion hostile bid by Granada Group PLC for Forté PLC, the hotel and restaurant concern.
- Finland's forestry industry association said prices of newsprint and fine paper could rise further despite production cuts.
- Tunisia plans to sell a stake in its main petroleum distribution company, known as AGIL.
- Kjoebenhavn Sommer-Tivoli AS, operator of the Tivoli Gardens amusement park in Copenhagen, posted a loss of 18.8 million kroner (\$3.4 million) for the year ended Sept. 30, the first loss in its 153-year history. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Nov. 23			
Index	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	141.50	141.50	141.50
Bombay	2500	2500	2500
Buenos Aires	1000	1000	1000
Bangkok	400	400	400
Brussels	3000	3000	3000
Copenhagen	1000	1000	1000
Hong Kong	1000	1000	1000
London	3000	3000	3000
Madrid	1000	1000	1000
Manila	1000	1000	1000
Paris	1000	1000	1000
Sao Paulo	1000	1000	1000
Singapore	1000	1000	1000
Taipei	1000	1000	1000
Tokyo	1000	1000	1000
Wellington	1000	1000	1000
Stock Market Index	1000	1000	1000

Market Closed

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Thursday for a holiday.

Toronto

Index	High	Low	Close
Amex	1000	1000	1000
NYSE	1000	1000	1000
NASDAQ	1000	1000	1000
Stock Market Index	1000	1000	1000

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Herald Tribune

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

Jakarta Pledges To Proceed With Privatizations

JAKARTA — Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad says Jakarta will go ahead with privatization plans despite poor results from recent listings.

Local newspapers quoted Mr. Mar'ie as telling a parliamentary hearing Wednesday that three state-owned firms — PT Krakatau Steel, the toll-road operator PT Jasa Marga and the electricity firm PT PLN — would be listed on overseas markets next year.

"The government will push ahead with its plans to sell shares in state enterprises on the overseas markets to amortize the high-interest portion of its external debts fast," Mr. Mar'ie said Wednesday, according to the Jakarta Post.

Star Stock Leaps in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — Star Publications Bhd. stock jumped more than 50 percent on its first day of trading Thursday, and analysts said this would put pressure on other newspaper companies here to deliver stronger earnings.

David Yong, a dealer at Arab-Malaysian Securities, said: "With another newspaper, investors will have more choice, and over time they may choose one over another. You may see one emerge as a premier paper."

Star Publications, which publishes Malaysia's largest English-language tabloid, sold shares to the public at 3.10 ringgit (\$1.22) each. The price rose as high as 5.35, before closing at 4.74, up 53 percent.

Shares of New Straits Times Press Bhd., Star's main English-language rival, rose 0.10 to a six-month high of 8.80.

Hopewell Loses Its Luster

Setbacks Hurt Secretive Firm's Shares

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Hopewell Holdings Ltd., one of Asia's biggest infrastructure builders, is not bankrupt, but confidence in its managing director, Gordon Wu, has definitely eroded, Chapter 11.

The model of a Hong Kong tycoon, Mr. Wu over the past two decades has built a reputation as a master at landing multimillion-dollar contracts to build highways, power plants and railroads in developing countries throughout Asia.

Like many other large infrastructure projects, Mr. Wu's have had their problems. Governments have been slow to grant approvals, costs have ballooned, bad weather has dogged construction. Hopewell's share price may have faltered, but investors generally held tight — until now.

Battered by an unprecedented barrage of setbacks, investors have sold the shares in droves recently, cutting Hopewell's stock price by a third in the past two months.

The stock closed Thursday at 4.15 Hong Kong dollars (54 U.S. cents), up 0.02.

"A year ago, investors would have given him the benefit of the doubt," said Declan Magee, an analyst at HG Asia Hong Kong Ltd. "Now they see the negative rather than the positive."

On Wednesday, Mr. Wu announced plans to sell off large parts of his businesses by year-end. "Since everyone is so damned averse to debt, I say let's make Hopewell a debt-free company," Mr. Wu was quoted as saying by the South China Morning Post.

The breaking point for many investors came two weeks ago, when cracks were reported at a coal-loading dock at a power plant built by a Hopewell subsidiary, Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd., in the Philippines. The plant's operator, Philippine National Power Corp., said it would refuse to pay a \$26 million bill until the dock was fixed. Mr. Wu said he would not contest National Power Corp.'s refusal.

"International investors can't invest in a company that operates in a black box," said Henry Kwong of Merrill Lynch & Co.

Shougang Loses Control of Its Bank

BEIJING — Capital Iron & Steel has lost control over its in-house bank because of the downfall of the huge steelmaker's chief, an ally of China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Huaxia Bank, once China's only company-run bank, has been wrested from the grip of Capital Iron & Steel, also known as Shougang, since the departure in February of the company's chairman, Zhou Guanwu.

The bank's president, Li Xikui, said Thursday that he and Mr. Zhou had different ways of thinking. "Zhou did not understand how to run a bank," he said.

The bank was set up in 1992 as a wholly owned unit of state-owned Capital Iron & Steel. Mr. Zhou, 77, stepped down as the steelmaker's

Tata Profit Pulls Down Stock Index

BOMBAY — India's benchmark stock index closed below 3,000 points Thursday for the first time in two years after Tata Iron & Steel Co. posted first-half results that were not as good as some analysts had expected.

Shares in the company fell 13.95 rupees, or 6 percent, to 211.05. The steelmaker said Wednesday after the market closed that its first-half net profit rose 132 percent, to 2 billion rupees (\$57.5 million).

"The market's looking for reasons to come down, and this is a reason," said S. Subramanian, chief representative at HG Asia Ltd.

The benchmark Sensitive Index fell 57.34 points, or 2 percent, to 2,944.18.

Not everyone was displeased with Tata's first-half report. "I think they're very strong results," said Veshwanth Kinn, an analyst at Crosby Ltd. "The steel business has done better than I expected. I don't understand why the market has taken it negatively."

Interest-rate rises this month have added to a string of problems including a shortage of cash in the banking system, the weakening rupee and concern about next year's elections.

Some analysts said Indian stock markets, which rose strongly last year as foreign investors poured in, are slowing down because U.S. markets have been so strong this year.

"The market is moving in a perfect reverse correlation to the Dow Jones," Ramesh Damani, a stockbroker, said. "I think the money is going back home."

The weakening Indian rupee, which fell 12 percent from mid-August to late October after remaining unchanged for nearly two years at 31.37 to the dollar, has increased losses for foreign investors. The rupee has since stabilized at 34.80 to the dollar.

Overnight interest rates, which recently skyrocketed to more than 130 percent, were in a range of 11 percent to 12.5 percent Thursday.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2300	2000	18000	14000
9500	2100	1800	16000	13000
9000	1900	1600	14000	12000
8500	1700	1400	12000	11000
8000	1500	1200	10000	10000
7500	1300	1000	8000	9000
7000	1100	800	6000	8000
6500	900	600	4000	7000
6000	700	400	2000	6000
5500	500	200	1000	5000
5000	300	100	500	4000
4500	100	50	200	3000
4000	50	20	100	2000
3500	20	10	50	1000
3000	10	5	20	500
2500	5	2	10	200
2000	2	1	5	100
1500	1	0.5	2	50
1000	0.5	0.2	1	20
500	0.2	0.1	0.5	10
0	0	0	0	0

Very briefly:

- National Mutual Asia Ltd.'s pretax profit rose to 850.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$110 million) from 700.9 million dollars a year earlier as income from premiums rose 7 percent, to 4.1 billion dollars. The company is 69 percent owned by National Mutual Holdings Ltd. of Australia.
- Beijing Automobile Industrial Group Co. signed a \$16.6 million joint venture to build shock absorbers with Monroe Automotive Equipment Co. of the United States.
- U.S. businesses in Hong Kong are confident about prospects there despite the territory's pending return to Chinese rule in 1997, an American Chamber of Commerce survey found. Ninety percent of the 533 businesses surveyed said they had a "favorable" or "very favorable" view of Hong Kong's expected business environment over the next five years.
- China's economy is likely to grow by between 9 percent and 10 percent next year, on a par with this year's growth, with most of the expansion coming in the second half, a spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau said.
- Atlas Copco AB opened a \$4 million compressor factory in Wuxi, China, and said it hoped Asia would account for one-third of its global business in the next few years.
- Microsoft Corp. received 750,000 orders for the Japanese version of Windows 95, and IDC Japan, a research firm, predicted shipments would exceed 1.75 million units by Dec. 31. The operating system went on sale in Japan at midnight Wednesday.
- Asian Development Bank approved more than \$140 million in loans and technical-assistance grants for agricultural programs in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.
- Ansett Australia sold all its 23.1 million shares of TNT Ltd. on the open market. Dealers said the shares brought a total of 44.12 million Australian dollars (\$32.7 million).

Black Is Upbeat on Fairfax

SYDNEY — Conrad Black, chairman of Telegraph PLC, said Thursday he was confident of winning a long battle to raise his stake in John Fairfax Holdings Ltd.

The Canadian media executive said changes in the political climate had increased his chances of winning government approval to raise his Fairfax stake to 35 percent, regardless of which party wins next year's general elections.

"Inevitably it is a bit presumptuous, but I think the probabilities are good," Mr. Black, a Fairfax director, said after the company's annual meeting. A government spokesman, however, said Australia had no plans to raise the 25 percent foreign-ownership ceiling on metropolitan newspapers.

Fairfax publishes major newspapers in Australia, including the Sydney Morning Herald, Australian Financial Review and The Age in Melbourne.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 22 November 1995

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Nov. 23, 1995				
High	Low	Close	Chg	Opt
Metals				
LONDON METALS (LME)				
Spot	Forward	Settle	Settle	Settle
Aluminum (High Grade)	1670.00	1677.00	1658.00	1658.00
Copper	1710.00	1711.00	1692.00	1692.00
Gold	294.00	294.00	2985.00	2985.00
Lead	2740.00	2740.00	2730.00	2730.00
Nickel	245.00	247.00	244.00	244.00
Platinum	721.00	722.00	726.00	727.00
Spot	8570.00	8580.00	8540.00	8550.00
Spot	8690.00	8695.00	8660.00	8670.00
Tin	4400.00	4410.00	4420.00	4430.00
Spot	4420.00	4430.00	4450.00	4460.00
Steel (Special High Grade)	1020.00	1020.00	1035.00	1035.00
Spot	1030.00	1030.00	1035.00	1035.00
Forward	1035.00	1035.00	1035.00	1035.00
Financial				
High	Low	Close	Chg	Opt
LONG GILT (LIFFE)				
Dec 95	108.00	108.00	0.00	102.81
Mar 96	108.20	108.20	0.00	103.03
Jun 96	108.40	108.40	0.00	103.25
Est. vol. 11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)				
Dec 95	97.00	97.00	0.00	117.11
Mar 96	97.20	97.20	0.00	117.33
Jun 96	97.40	97.40	0.00	117.55
Est. vol. 11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)				
Dec 95	103.00	103.00	0.00	103.00
Mar 96	103.20	103.20	0.00	103.20
Jun 96	103.40	103.40	0.00	103.40
Est. vol. 11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250

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Citibank Global Asset Management (Asia) Limited's holding of 15,999 shares will be transferred to Citicorp Banking Corporation Delaware and Cit (Nominees) Limited's holding of 1 will be transferred to Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Citicorp Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A. is the Management Company for Super Asia Infrastructure Fund, Glifonds, Money Manager and Glifund.

This decision shall come into effect one month after publication of the present notice. During this period, unitholders may request reimbursement of their respective holdings, free of charge.

The Board of Directors

Markets Closed

All U.S. financial markets, banks and government offices were closed Thursday for the Thanksgiving holiday. Markets will be open Friday but will close at 1 p.m. EST.

Thursday

HEALTH/SCIENCE

With a wide range of topics from technology to space exploration, from recent medical discoveries to how the human brain functions, this in-depth feature brings up-to-date information on scientific and physical developments in the intriguing worlds of health and science.

Every Thursday in the International Herald Tribune.

Wednesday

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Reviews from the world's most famous stages appear in the Stage/Entertainment pages — from London and New York theater to opera to symphony concerts conducted by renowned artists. Along with book and movie reviews, this section provides information on current entertainment options all over the world.

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SPORTS

2-Game Sweep Over Pittsburgh Boosts Rangers

The Associated Press
For an early season matchup, had more than the usual importance for both teams. The New York Rangers came out looking pretty good against the Pittsburgh Penguins — both sides.

"This gives us a little bit of confidence," the Rangers coach John Campbell said after Wednesday night's 4-3 victory.

NHL ROUNDUP

Completed a two-game home-and-home sweep of the Penguins. "I'm not so sure Pittsburgh was totally on their game last night. I've seen them better." With two games against Pittsburgh and one each against Detroit and New Jersey, the Rangers were looking at the check as a measuring stick. On Tuesday night, they crushed the Penguins in New York 9-4 before beating them in Pittsburgh, was the first time the North Division leaders lost consecutive games.

Mike Richter made 40 saves d Wayne Presley scored a

injured Sean Burke as the Whalers defeated Montreal. Reese took over to start the third period after Burke suffered back spasms. But with Gerald Diduck off for interference, Kron split the defense and fired a backhand shot over the right shoulder of Patrick Roy for the insurance goal.

Geoff Sanderson, Scott Daniels and Jeff O'Neill also scored for the Whalers. Brian Savage and Pierre Turgeon had goals for Montreal.

Jets 3, Senators 1 In Ottawa, Ed Olczyk and Shane Doan scored first-period goals as Winnipeg defeated Ottawa, spoiling the NHL coaching debut of Dave Allison.

Keith Tkachuk added an empty-net goal in the third period for the Jets, who climbed back above the .500 mark with a record of 10-9-2 after losing their previous two games.

Islanders 5, Kings 2 In Uniondale, New York, Darius Kasparaitis and Zigmund Palffy scored early in the third period as the Islanders broke away from a 1-1 tie to beat Los Angeles.

Wendell Clark, Alexander Semak and Derek King also scored for the Islanders, who won for only the fourth time this season (4-13-2). Jamie McLennan gave up two goals to Tony Granato while facing only 18 shots.

Lightning 3, Devils 1 Petr Kili-



Vancouver's Dave Babych pressuring the Stars' right wing Trent Klatt in front of Vancouver's goalie, Corey Hirsch.

ma's breakaway goal late in the second period and Daren Puppa's 28 saves led Tampa Bay over visiting New Jersey. Tampa Bay won consecutive games for the first time since last April 20, a span of 28 games, including 20 this season. New Jersey dropped its third in a row.

Red Wings 5, Sharks 2 In Detroit, Sergei Fedorov scored

two goals as the Red Wings extended their winning streak to seven. Nicklas Lidstrom added two assists for Detroit, which last won seven straight in November 1988. The Red Wings moved a point ahead of Toronto for first place in the Central Division.

Stars 4, Canucks 2 Mike Modano scored two third-period goals, including the go-ahead score with 6:20 to play, as Dallas rallied from a two-goal deficit to beat visiting Vancouver.

Modano fired the rebound of Dave Gagner's shot past Vancouver's goalie, Corey Hirsch, for his eighth goal, keeping the Canucks winless over their last seven games (0-6-1).

The Dallas goalie Andy Moog turned aside 31 shots for his 317th career victory.

Avalanche 6, Blackhawks 2 In Denver, Valeri Kamensky

scored two goals and had an assist as Colorado remained the only unbeaten team at home.

Chris Simon, Claude Lemieux, Andrei Kovalenko and Stephane Yelle added a goal each for the Avalanche.

Others 2, Mighty Ducks 0 Kirk Malby and David Oliver each scored a goal, and Bill Ranford turned aside 31 shots to lead Edmonton over visiting Anaheim.

The shutout was the 11th of Ranford's career and his second at home in 1995.

A Family's Vigil, And Hope, for Paralyzed Son

By Jennifer A. Wagner
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The Roy family of Yarmouth, Maine, has a pre-Thanksgiving tradition: lobster dinner on Wednesday night. Lee Roy trades some ice time at the rink he manages, or a hockey clinic fee, for lobsters from youngsters with families in the trolling business.

This year, there isn't any lobster, and Lee and Brenda Roy don't really miss it. They still planned to gather for a turkey dinner Thursday evening with nearly two dozen relatives, in a private dining room at the Boston Harbor Hotel, where they have been living free of cost for nearly five weeks.

Unable to join them — but dominating all their thoughts — will be Lee and Brenda Roy's 20-year-old son, Travis. He is lying motionless a few miles away, in Room 523 at the Boston University Medical Center and Hospital.

"The tough part is that Travis won't be there," said Lee Travis. "That's going to be a killer."

Travis Roy is paralyzed from the neck down, the result of a freakish accident on Oct. 20 in his first game as a freshman hockey player for Boston University. He had been on the ice for just 11 seconds when he crashed head-first into the boards after checking a North Dakota player, smashing his fourth vertebrae and damaging his spinal cord.

Although Travis has said he has some feeling on his upper, inner left arm, doctors say he will probably be a quadriplegic for the rest of his life.

There have been two operations since the accident. First, doctors removed the damaged vertebrae. Then he underwent a tracheotomy to make breathing from the respirator easier until he can build up his diaphragm and breathe on his own.

"Once he got the tubes out of his mouth, one of his real pleasures was eating ice chips," Mrs. Roy, an assistant high school principal, said. "Travis has yet to speak or eat and has lost about 25 pounds (11 kilograms)."

"We're so proud of how he's handling it all," said Roy, a former top player at the University of Vermont. "He really has not shown any anger toward anyone. We see disappointment, frustration in his eyes."

After battling pneumonia, Travis was moved from the intensive care unit to the rehabilitative section of the hospital last Monday, where he will likely remain for months. The Roys said Travis should be home for his sister Tobie's wedding on April 27.

And the Roy family still has hope. And a little brown box in their hotel suite contains much of it. Like the other boxes stacked against the wall, it contains letters, more than 5,000 in all, the Roys estimate, from every state in the union. But this box holds only correspondence from quadriplegics and paraplegics, telling of miraculous stories of recoveries and their lives after their accidents. "You just never know," Roy said.

Travis's accident has prompted a huge response. Lee Roy said that more than 200 Masses and prayer services have been held for Travis. Vice President Al Gore stopped by for a visit in Boston. The Boston Bruins and two other groups have pledged a total of \$300 for each goal the Bruins score this season.

"You can't explain it," said Roy. "It's not about hockey. It's about people. I find a lack of words for this. It breaks our hearts to hear some of these stories, what these people are willing to sacrifice for our son."

NEW YORK — It was the evening's best bet on Broadway: Allen Iverson of Georgetown against Stephon Marbury of Georgia Tech. The scene was Madison Square Garden. The occasion was a semifinal game in the 11th annual Preseason National Invitation Tournament.

Marbury may have held his own in the match between the precocious young stars of college basketball, but Iverson held

the winning ticket. A noisy and appreciative crowd watched the Georgetown Hoyas, ranked No. 5 in The Associated Press poll, pull away in the second half to a 94-72 victory.

The victory sent the Hoyas into Friday night's final against Arizona. In the first game of the semifinal doubleheader, Arizona held off Michigan, 86-79.

Arizona, which is ranked No. 19, made fewer errors than 16th-ranked Michigan.

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Jordan's 38 (Ho-Hum) Stops Spurs

The Associated Press
For Michael Jordan, it was just another routine night.

Jordan scored 38 points, including 12 in the decisive third quarter, as David Robinson sat on the bench with foul trouble, and the Chicago Bulls went on to beat the San Antonio Spurs, 103-94.

"We got David into foul trouble, which enabled us to make a run on them," Jordan said.

It was important to get him out of the middle. I played some key post-up positions. We had some tough defensive rebounds."

The Bulls, ahead 54-50 entering the second half Wednesday night, made their big move midway through the third quarter, grabbing an 85-71 lead.

The Chicago rally began about the same time Robinson was forced to the bench with his fourth foul. He remained on the sidelines the rest of the quarter.

"This was our first real test of the season and we didn't respond," Robinson said.

Cottles 129, Hornets 124 David Wesley, substituting for the injured Dana Barros, tied a Boston record with seven 3-pointers and scored a career-high 37 points at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Bullets 96, Pistons 97 Calbert Chaney made a dunk with 5.8 seconds to play as visiting Washington overcame a four-point deficit in the final 10 seconds.

The Bulls, who won for just the second

time in their last 18 games at Detroit, trailed 97-93 before Mitchell Butler made an off-balance 3-point shot with 10 seconds to go. After a time out, Jovan Howard blocked Otis Thorpe's inbound pass and fed Chaney.

Heat 103, Warriors 93 Alonzo Mourning's 27 points, 12 rebounds and eight blocked shots helped Miami rally from a 13-point deficit to win their third straight and improve to 6-2 under its new coach, Pat Riley.

Rockets 115, 76ers 108 Hakeem Olajuwon scored 28 points and Robert Horry added 26 as visiting Houston withstood a late Philadelphia surge and won its sixth straight. Clyde Drexler added 24 points for the Rockets, who won their eighth straight over Philadelphia.

Knicks 94, Cavaliers 84 Patrick Ewing scored 12 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter as New York won its fourth straight and improved to 6-1 on the road. The Knicks were 16-for-16 from the free-throw line.

Magic 96, Grizzlies 83 Anfernee Hardaway's running bank shot at the buzzer capped a 37-point performance, sending the visiting Grizzlies to their ninth straight loss.

The Magic trailed most of the second half before Hardaway made a 3-point shot to tie it at 87-87 with 4:29 to go. Greg Anthony made an off-balance jumper to give Vancouver its last lead, 91-90. Hardaway's layup put the Magic ahead 92-91 with 29.4 seconds remaining.

Bucks 96, Raptors 86 Glenn Robinson

scored 23 points and Milwaukee made a season-high nine 3-pointers as it stopped visiting Toronto. Vin Baker added 17 points for Milwaukee.

SuperSonics 106, Timberwolves 97 Shawn Kemp scored 11 points in the fourth quarter as visiting Seattle beat Minnesota for the 18th consecutive time.

The SuperSonics won despite losing Gary Payton at the end of the third quarter with what the club said was a broken ankle bone. He was taken to a hospital for X-rays. The extent of the injury was unclear.

Suns 117, Hawks 112 Michael Finley of Phoenix forced an Atlanta turnover with aggressive defense, then made two free throws with 27 seconds left at the America West Arena.

Finley induced Stacey Augmon into traveling with a minute left, and Elliot Perry broke a 111-111 tie with two free throws with 51 seconds remaining.

Jazz 116, Kings 86 David Benoit scored seven of his 12 points during a third-quarter run as Utah won its sixth straight. Visiting Sacramento closed to 75-72 after Walt Williams' spinning layup and a free throw with 4:53 left in the third quarter. Benoit then converted a three-point play, made a 3-point shot and a free throw to spark a 13-5 run.

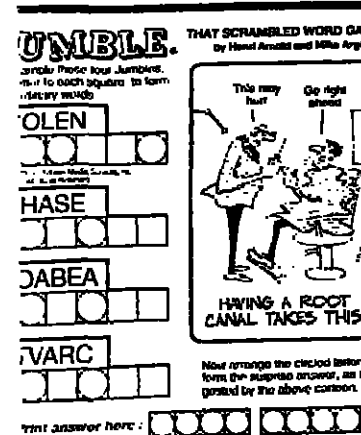
Clippers 125, Nets 82 Brian Williams had 23 points and 12 rebounds, and Loy Vaught ignited an 11-point run at the start of the fourth quarter. Los Angeles won for the sixth time in eight games. New Jersey is 0-5 on the road, but 4-0 at home.

Bucks 96, Raptors 86 Glenn Robinson

ENNIS THE MENACE



BY THE STARS ARE REALLY SMILING TONIGHT!



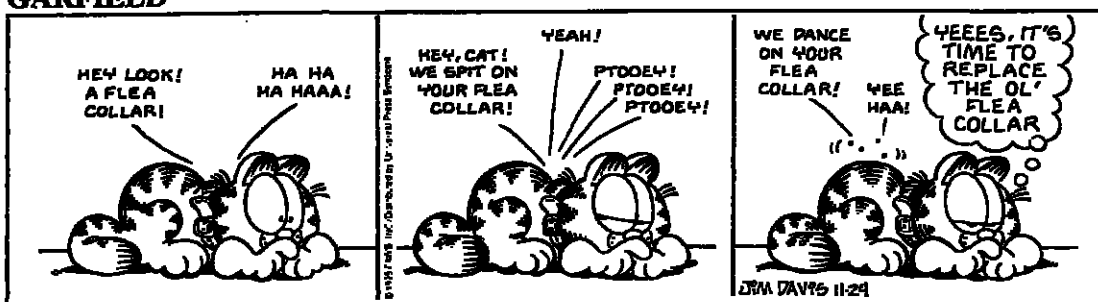
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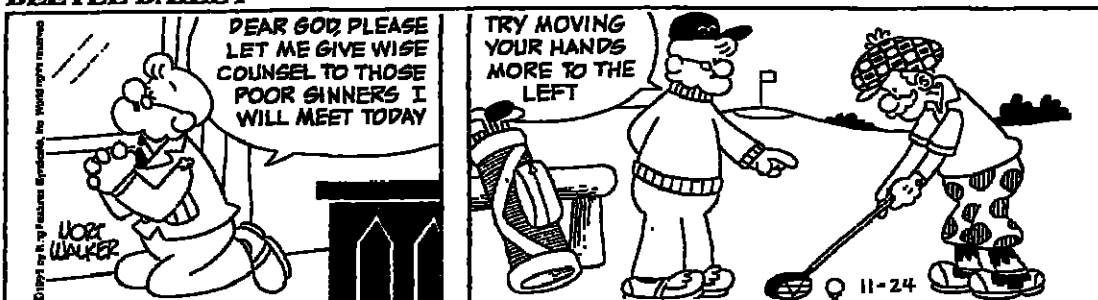
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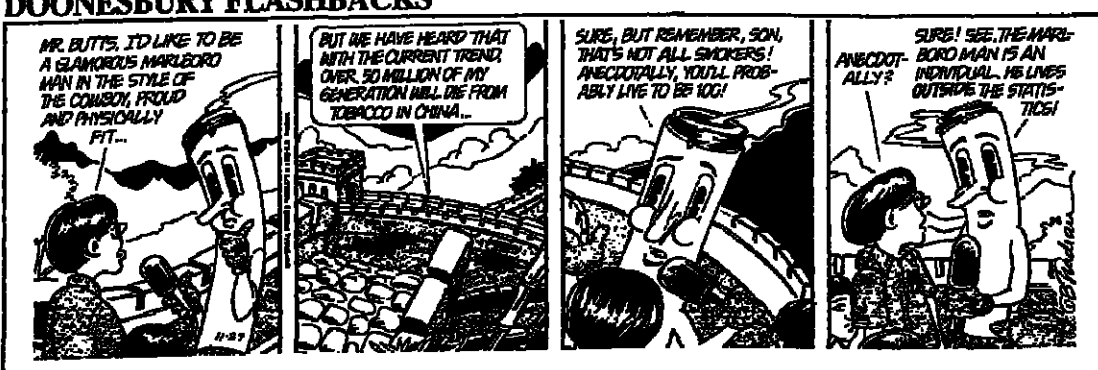
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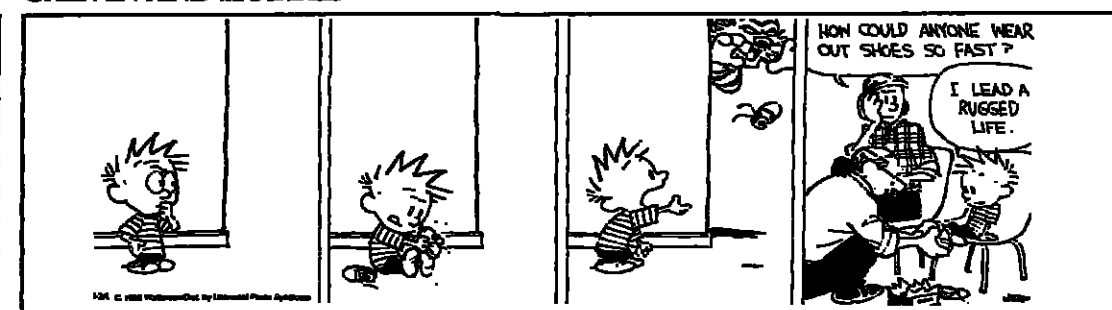
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DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS



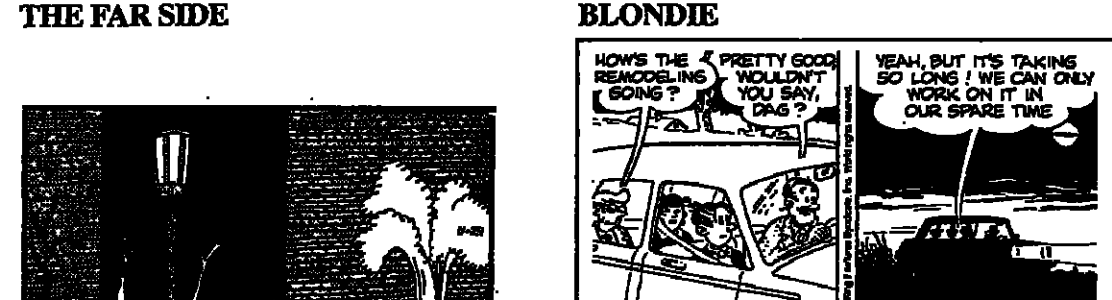
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



By Russell Baker

The most important event in the world is our own American presidential campaign. Some of the people running include Sen-

Have we overlooked anything? But of course! Those French nukes off Tahiti. Awful, wasn't it? It's hard to say why, though.

New York Times Service

By Michael Sragow

"Toy Story," a Walt Disney release, is a buddy toon. It's about the disruption of the pecking order among one boy's toys when Buzz Lightyear (with the voice of Tim Allen) displaces Woody (Tom Hanks) on the child's birthday. Jealousy, rivalry and rapprochement follow. The boy, Andy, is a peripheral figure. The real sup-



By last summer, Lasseter could hold a facsimile Buzz Lightyear toy in his hand, the advance guard of Disney's "Toy Story" marketing campaign. (The Mouse gets the lion's share of licensing fees, Pixar a percentage.) Pixar's building is utilitarian. But playful staff members zoom down the hallways on

Editing, or "tweaking," the motion is at the heart of the whole process. "The tweaking is what brings the characters to life, adding half a second to the movement of an arm, or making the

Overcoming limitation is exactly what the filmmakers' favorite sequence is about: rigid plastic figures of Army men embark on a reconnaissance mission to get downstairs somehow and report on the new toys that have arrived. "Joe Grant, one of the writers of 'Dumbo,' hit it on the nose," Stanton says. "What makes the sequence is that the Army men still have plastic bases connecting their feet."

Michael Sragow, the movie critic for Seattle Weekly, wrote this for The New York Times.

By Patricia Leigh Brown
New York Times Service

WEATHER

"You have to be very committed," she explained.

One of the best-kept secrets in British politics — what Michael Heseltine does to his hair to keep that full-bodied look — has

FOCUS ON FILM — The director Martin Scorsese, after a press conference at the Vienna film festival, where his new movie, "Casino," will be shown.

Natalie Cole has filed for divorce from producer **Andre Fischer**, citing irrecon-

Dempsey, a pit bull terrier sentenced to death for not wearing a muzzle, has been

□ **Johnny Depp** has given his mother a 43-acre (17-hectare) property for a horse farm near Lexington, Kentucky, for which he paid \$950,000. His mother, Betty Sue Palmer, is expected to move in by Christmas.

□ **Katherine Ann Power**, the former an-

Christoph^{er} Reeve, in a taped television interview, says his being paralyzed in riding fall will not stop him and his wife Dana, from having another child. The 43-year-old actor acknowledges some dark moments in his life, such as when his 3-year-old son, Will, plays ball around him. "Problem is," Reeve says, "he gets all excited and I can only look on."

Europe Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

[illegible]

		Th	Hg	Low	C	Th	Hg	Low	C	W
		Temp	Temp	Temp	Temp	Temp	Temp	Temp	Temp	W
	Bangkok	22/24	24/24	23/23	23/23	22/24	24/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Beijing	11/22	2/26	1	1	12/23	1/21	1	1	pc
	Bombay	23/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	24/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Hong Kong	22/24	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Manila	22/24	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	New Delhi	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	15/21	23/23	23/23	pc
	Osaka	14/23	2/26	1	1	14/23	2/26	1	1	pc
	Shanghai	14/23	2/26	1	1	17/22	2/24	1	1	pc
	Singapore	22/24	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Taipei	21/20	12/23	2/24	2/24	20/21	17/22	2/24	2/24	pc
	Tokyo	11/22	3/27	2/24	2/24	12/23	3/27	2/24	2/24	pc
<hr/>										
Latin America										
	Buenos Aires	22/24	17/22	23/23	23/23	24/24	14/21	23/23	23/23	pc
	Caraacas	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Lima	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	17/22	23/23	23/23	pc
	Medellin	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	San Jose	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	San Salvador	21/22	12/21	2/24	2/24	20/21	17/22	2/24	2/24	pc
	Santiago	22/21	9/14	1	1	22/21	7/14	1	1	pc
<hr/>										
North America										
	Alaska	2/26	12/21	1	1	3/27	13/19	1	1	pc
	Arizona	11/22	1/21	1	1	12/23	1/21	1	1	pc
	Boston	5/11	3/22	2/24	2/24	5/11	3/27	2/24	2/24	pc
	Chicago	5/11	3/22	2/24	2/24	5/11	3/27	2/24	2/24	pc
	Dallas	24/25	3/23	22/21	13/14	23/21	13/14	23/21	13/14	pc
	Denver	1/24	4/22	2/24	2/24	1/24	4/22	2/24	2/24	pc
	Houston	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Los Angeles	21/20	9/24	2/24	10/26	19/23	10/26	2/24	2/24	pc
	Memphis	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Minneapolis	22/20	18/21	2/24	2/24	23/21	17/22	2/24	2/24	pc
	Montreal	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Phoenix	23/21	11/10	2/24	0/22	22/21	12/21	2/24	2/24	pc
	Portland	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	San Jose	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Phoenix	22/24	14/25	2/24	8/22	12/23	9/23	2/24	2/24	pc
	San Francisco	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc
	Seattle	13/25	8/16	9/14	9/14	2/24	8/16	9/14	9/14	pc
	Tampa	22/23	15/29	23/23	23/23	22/24	16/24	23/23	23/23	pc

One of the best-kept secrets in British politics — what Michael Heseltine does to his hair to keep that full-bodied look — has been brought to light by an operation. A veteran of Conservative government, a veteran of Conservative opposition, a veteran of Conservative deputy prime minister, Heseltine, 62, has earned the nickname Tarzan over his voluminous endowment of wavy blond-gray hair. During an interview on BBC radio, a female caller asked: "Do you blow-dry your hair and use mousse, or is that a natural bounce we see?" An amused Heseltine gave what he swore was a straight answer: "I do nothing to my hair, except occasionally wash it." The BBC interviewer was incredulous: "Good grief. It does that on its own?" "Yes," Heseltine replied, "it does that on its own."

A bible belonging to Martin Luther which the Reformation leader probably used to translate the New Testament into German, has been discovered in a library in Stuttgart. The tome, discovered at the Württemberg regional library, bears handwriting that is almost certainly that of the German theologian, said Manuel Santos Noya, a bibliographical expert. The bible was originally produced in 1519 in Lyon, according to experts.

Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, nearly a week after she underwent a hip replacement operation. The Queen Mother earlier had a visit from Princess Anne, who joked, "She is look-

FOCUS ON FILM — The director **Michael Verhoeven** at the Vienna film festival, where his new film *Glenn Gould* is being shown. "I'm looking forward to a hard winter so she can go skating in Sandringham."

□ **Johnny Depp** has given his mother a 43-acre (17-hectare) property for a horse farm near Lexington, Kentucky, for which he paid \$950,000. His mother, Betty Sue Palmer, is expected to move in by Christmas.

□ **Katherine Ann Power**, the former anti-war radical who spent 23 years underground, has hired a literary agent to help sell a book *memoir*, *not about her crime*

...a book proposal, not about her crime or prison, but about cooking, her agent told Esquire magazine. Power, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter after surrendering in 1993 and who is serving eight to 12 years in prison, is forbidden by a judge's order from "profiting financially from speech about her crime or her experience as a fugitive." She admitted

Lebanese Foreigner
Martin Scorsese, after a press conference for his new movie, "Casino," will be shown driving the getaway car in a 1970 Boston bank robbery in which a police officer was shot to death. During the years in the underground, Power lived in Lebanon, Oregon, under the name Alice Metzinger and worked in a restaurant.

□

Dempsey, a pit bull terrier sentenced to death for not wearing a muzzle, has been relieved after three years by the Hialeah

Court in London. Dempsey's ordeal started in 1952, when a friend of her own took her for a walk — snuzzled as the law required. The dog started to choke and the friend took off her muzzle. Politicians swooped in and Dempsey was ordered destroyed. The dog's plight drew worldwide calls of mercy, including one from **Brigitte Bardot**, who offered Dempsey a home in France.

Christopher Reeve, in a taped television interview, says his being paralyzed in the riding fall will not stop him and his wife, Dana, from having another child. The 43-year-old actor acknowledges some dark moments in his life, such as when his 3-year-old son, Will, plays ball around him. "Problem is," Reeve said, "he gets all excited and I can only look on."

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	0800-99-0111

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